





## South Africa Tightens Grip After Attack

Security Steps Taken  
After 2 Whites Shot

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, July 16 (UPI)—The South African government last night announced drastic measures aimed at preventing new outbreaks of racial violence following the shooting of two white government officials by two African gunmen.

Minister of Justice James Kruger said in Pretoria last night that the opening of African schools, scheduled for Tuesday, will be postponed "until agitation dies down."

In addition, public gatherings will be postponed indefinitely and preventive detention measures will be imposed under a new security law.

Reports Confirmed

He confirmed reports of continued agitation and intimidation in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg, where more than 170 persons died during last month's riots, and other black areas hit by rioting during the five-day spasm of violence.

Trouble in connection with the reopening of the schools had been widely forecast.

Mr. Kruger promised that strong police units would be on hand to deal with anyone trying to cause a disturbance.

"These units will have instructions to protect law-abiding citizens and property at all costs and to do so with all means at their disposal. No disorder will be tolerated."

Although Mr. Kruger did not mention the shooting of the two white officials, who are administrators for Soweto, it seemed clear that the "agitation" he referred to was related to the incident yesterday, in which two African gunmen entered a black administration office in Krugersdorp, near here, and opened fire.

Fears Renewed

One of the two officials was killed and the other seriously wounded.

The police said that one of the gunmen had been wounded and captured. But the other was still at large.

The police would not say whether they believed the attack to be politically motivated but they said robbery was not the intent.

The incident, they added, had clearly been well planned since the two gunmen knew exactly where the officials were and made their approaches simultaneously.

There were also unconfirmed reports that a vehicle from the Banku (black) administration office in Soweto was stoned and an official injured today. But the police would not comment.

## Amin Visits Border Units

(Continued from Page 1)

fused to give them permission to buy airline tickets.

Airlines Sued

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—A couple taken hostage in the hijacking that ended with an Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport filed a \$5-million damage suit yesterday.

Stockbroker George Karfunkel, 28, and his wife, Renée, 25, of New York, brought the suit against Air France, alleging that the airline should have guarded against the hijackers.

The two also filed suit against Singapore Airlines, which allegedly carried the hijackers to Athens.

The hijackers then are believed to have boarded the Air France plane, which was bound for Paris when it was hijacked June 27.

Anti-Terror Proposal

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that the United States has agreed to support a West German proposal for an international convention to deter terrorist acts involving the taking of hostages.

Mr. Schmidt, who is here on a Bicentennial visit, told newsmen of the U.S. decision to support the anti-terrorism initiative after a two-hour meeting with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Under the West German plan, the United Nations would be asked to ratify a convention permitting each country either to prosecute or extradite persons who take hostages across international boundaries for political aims.



FIGHTING IN LEBANON—Rightist militiamen in action at the Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar near Beirut, firing from an armored vehicle and a machine gun on truck.

## U.S. to Mount 2d Evacuation From Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

killed in western Beirut last month.

A passerby was killed by a sniper a few hundred yards from the embassy this morning. The embassy building is covered with bullet holes. Extra layers of bullet-proof glass protect the offices and a concrete security wall has been constructed at the entrance.

Fuel, Water

The embassy is having increasing difficulty getting fuel to run its electric generator and vehicles and obtaining drinking water for the staff, a spokesman said.

Officials in Washington said no decision had been made on whether the evacuation would be made by sea or land. A spokesman said road convoys had been leaving Beirut regularly.

The British Embassy is to arrange security for the evacuation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, as it did for the U.S. evacuation last month. The United States does not recognize the PLO.

Other foreigners were invited to join the operation, officials said. The British Embassy urged British citizens to join the U.S. evacuation.

## Canberra Expels PLO Suspect as Dayan Visit Nears

CANBERRA, July 16 (UPI)—A suspected Palestine Liberation Organization terrorist has been deported from Australia under escort because of fears for the safety of Gen. Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli defense minister.

Gen. Dayan will visit Australia next week. The deported man entered Australia using an Algerian passport, a government spokesman said.

He was arrested in Melbourne on Sunday and flown to Algeria yesterday, escorted by two Commonwealth policemen.

A spokesman for Michael MacKellar, immigration minister, said yesterday: "The minister has signed a deportation order which has been put into effect against a man who is a confirmed member of a terrorist organization. He left Wednesday."

## 2 U.S. Paratroops Killed in Training

WUERZBURG, West Germany, July 16 (AP)—A soldier tried to save his buddy but both were killed when their parachutes became entangled during a practice jump in northern Bavaria, the U.S. Army said today.

The static line of one soldier became fouled and left the parachute dangling from the airplane, the spokesman said. The second jumper tried to break the line by grabbing the legs of the first jumper as he fell by. Instead, both their lines became entangled, the spokesman said.

The two paratroopers eventually fell free but only one parachute opened at very low altitude. One soldier was killed on impact and the other died on the way to the hospital, the spokesman said.

Financed by Oil Money

## Qadhafi Reportedly Supports Global Terrorist Network

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 16 (UPI)—A broad terrorist network, stretching from the Middle East to Africa and Europe, is being trained, armed and financed by Libya's President Col. Muammar Qadhafi, in a zealous adventure that started early in the 1970s designed to unite Arab countries into a radical Islamic union, according to diplomats in Europe, the Middle East and the United States.

Although Col. Qadhafi seeks to crush Israel and undermine, if not destroy, the leadership of countries such as Egypt, the Sudan, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco, the efforts of the 34-year-old colonel reach far beyond the Arab world.

He has sent Soviet-made arms to the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, to Maoist guerrillas in the Philippines and Thailand and to rebels in Chad and Ethiopia, according to European sources.

Arab leaders, including President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, view Col. Qadhafi as an unpredictable and volatile threat to Middle East stability and a central figure in the campaign of hijackings and terrorism.

Moreover, according to diplomats, Mr. Sadat and others are convinced that Col. Qadhafi is fueling revolutionary groups for assault and assassination campaigns against Arab leaders and embassies of countries seeking a settlement with Israel.

Soviet Arsenal

Beyond this, Col. Qadhafi, supported by a burgeoning Soviet weapons arsenal and oil money, has involved himself in some of the most publicized terrorist attacks in recent years. Sources in London said that the terrorists who murdered 11 members of the Israeli team at the Olympic Games in Munich four years ago had been trained in Libya and had their arms smuggled into Munich by Libyan diplomatic couriers—a common means of arms smuggling.

It is known that a gang that included the terrorist called "Carlos" took refuge in Libya despite the death of a Libyan minister in December, after the raid on the Vienna headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Arab and Western diplomats are convinced that Libya, and possibly Iraq and Algeria, helped plan the raid, whose aim was partly to attract publicity for a newly formed militant group, the Arm of the Arab Revolution.

The group's leader is said to be Wadi Haddad, a leading member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who now resides in Libya. Israeli sources have identified him as the planner of the recent hijacking of the Air France plane whose hostages were flown to Entebbe Airport in Uganda and later freed in an Israeli command raid.

An assault at a Rome airport in December, 1973, in which 32 persons died, was also planned in Libya with the aim of wrecking the Geneva peace talks between Israel and Egypt, according to diplomatic sources here.

The initial plan was to assassinate Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Beirut by an attack on his aircraft with machine guns and hand grenades, but Lebanese authorities foiled the plot and the plane was diverted to a military airport east of Beirut.

Guerrilla Squad

Col. Qadhafi has recently set up a guerrilla squad under his personal control, trained at a close camp at the former U.S. Air Force base near Tripoli, whose missions included assassination attempts on Mr. Sadat, an attempt to murder President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and his premier, an attempt to kidnap one of Col. Qadhafi's disaffected aides who had sought refuge in Cairo and a plot to blow up the residence of the Egyptian mili-

tary commander of the western desert, Gen. Saad Maamoun.

Mr. Sadat said Col. Qadhafi was "100-percent sick and possessed of a demon."

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has reportedly called him "that crazy fellow."

Last week Sudan's President, Gaafar Numeiri, blamed Libya for a coup attempt and said: "Qadhafi has a split personality—both of them evil."

Col. Qadhafi has never enunciated his views in a single coherent doctrine. Since he and 11 other young officers ousted King Idris in a coup in 1969—only four remain with him now, as others have been arrested or have fled—Col. Qadhafi has waged a revolution in the name of Islam and Arab supernaturalism opposed to what are viewed as moderate forces.

Coupled with this, Col. Qadhafi supports "liberation" movements outside the Middle East—movements with links to Islam or, as in North Ireland, a struggle against "occupation and injustice," words used by a Libyan official recently about Ulster.

More Than 100 Mirages

Aided by a huge income—oil revenues last year produced a balance-of-payments surplus of \$1.7 billion—Libya has rapidly acquired large amounts of military equipment. According to military sources in London, the country of 2.3 million inhabitants now has 141 combat aircraft, including more than 100 French-made Mirages, and has in the last year doubled its supply of Soviet tanks.

Last year, Col. Qadhafi concluded an \$800-million arms deal with the Soviet Union.

There are few specific estimates on the amount of money that Col. Qadhafi has spent on international terrorism and assistance abroad. It is believed that Libya's contribution to leftist forces in Lebanon has reached \$50 million, although the figure could be far higher.

There were reports last year that Col. Qadhafi had allocated at least \$100 million to Black September, the clandestine terrorist wing of al-Fatah, and \$40 million to other guerrilla groups.

Libyan aid has also reportedly gone to the Eritrean Liberation Front in Ethiopia and to opposition groups in Yemen, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Morocco, the Philippines and Panama. There are rumors of Libyan support for black militant groups in the United States but they could not be confirmed.

Sudan Drops UN Move

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 16 (AP)—The Sudan has dropped its request for the Security Council to take up the charges that Libya organized an attempted coup against President Numeiri, diplomats reported yesterday.

They said the decision was made after Sudanese Foreign Minister Mahmoud Makkawi and Arab UN diplomats met in New York. Mr. Makkawi, who arrived Tuesday, also plans to meet with U.S. officials in Washington, the sources said.

The Arab UN group was said to be eager to keep the bitter dispute between two Arab countries out of the international forum. Libya is a member of the 15-nation Security Council.

Khaled Invites Sadat, Numeiri

CAIRO, July 16 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan will go to Riyadh tomorrow for three days of talks with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, it was reported today.

The Saudi monarch sent invitations to the two presidents yesterday, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said. The reason for the meeting was not revealed.

The Egyptian ministers of foreign affairs and defense will accompany the two presidents, the paper added. President Numeiri is currently visiting Egypt.

## Spanish Premier Consults Opposition Leaders

MADRID, July 16 (UPI)—Unprecedented meetings between Spanish ministers and members of the political opposition preceded the expected announcement tonight of the new government's program.

Premier Adolfo Suarez and his 19-man Cabinet met in a long session to draw up the document.

The newspaper Arriba said today that Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez and Jose Maria Gil Robles, who head Christian Democratic parties, have each conferred with Mr. Suarez in the Premier's office. These were the first such meetings since the 1939-39 civil war.

Mr. Gil Robles's son, Jose Maria Gil Robles Jr., also said he met with Alfonso Osorio Garcia, the second vice-premier and minister of the Premier's office for "first exploratory contacts."

Liberal monarchist Joaquin Salazar Segui conferred yesterday with Gen. Fernando Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil, first vice-premier and minister without portfolio.

Reaction to Program

Political sources said the talks served to give the government a chance to spell out its intentions and get a reaction to them. The opposition politicians involved in the meetings have all demanded quick and complete democratization of Spain.

Government sources said the Suarez program will reaffirm the determination of the Cabinet to push ahead with political reform and allude to the granting of a political amnesty.

Arriba said the meetings between Mr. Suarez and the opposition politicians were an acknowledgment that Spanish politics are no longer the responsibility of a few, but belong to all.

It said the Suarez government "is not the result of a majority opinion expressed at the ballot box... and if it is to succeed there is no other way than to listen to all voices, no matter how dissident they are."

"The moment has come to regard the opposition not as an enemy but as a licit opponent who can offer positive political

formulas that may be used and are certainly patriotic," Arriba said.

The document on reform was drafted by the Cabinet's three youngest and most liberal members—Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa, 41; Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, 41, and Justice Minister Landelino Lavilla Alkiza, 39.

Other ministers accompanied King Juan Carlos on a trip to the

northwestern Galicia region where the King presided over graduation ceremonies at a naval academy. The King's trip resulted in postponement of the beginning of the Cabinet meeting until the late afternoon.

At the graduation ceremonies, the Minister of the Navy, Adm. Gabriel Pita da Veiga, said Spain wants to participate in the defense of the Mediterranean and Atlantic areas.

Officials said, meanwhile, that the King has sent Pope Paul a message informing him that he wants to renounce his right to have a say in the naming of Spanish bishops—a right that the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco won in his 1953 Concordat with the Vatican.

A church spokesman called the decision "a very positive step" in the normalization of relations between Spain and the Holy See.

That even with the new index in effect over a year would be the same.

The total effect has been to give the government's political opponents additional arguments with which to weaken its own credibility. Even the government's supposed friends have found its economic performance wanting.

After a couple of weeks of hesitation, the former government of Carlos Arias Navarro announced that the price increases in May totaled 4.56 per cent, a figure that struck commentators as some kind of record. With the May increase, the total for the first five months came to 11.7 per cent. The thousands of opponents of the government whom the police allowed to demonstrate peacefully, albeit violently, in the heart of Madrid against inflation suddenly found their indignation justified by official sources.

The sources, after disclosing the increases, have been busy explaining them as an accident not likely to recur and, in any case, as unrealistic because they were based on a cost-of-living index that does not reflect present reality.

A television interview with the secretary-general of the Finance Ministry, Anselmo Calleja, followed by a long statement from the office of Premier Arias on July 1 a few hours before he was dismissed sought to calm the country and restore credibility to an economic policy already under serious attack.

Added to Tension

Alarm over the former government's inability to halt the inflation or to make any serious dent in the accompanying unemployment had contributed to political tension and to the decision by King Juan Carlos to replace him.

One of the biggest political liabilities in the Cabinet had been Juan Miguel Villar Mir, minister of finance. He has been replaced by Eduardo Carriles Galarza, 52, a public administrator and business leader who comes directly from one of the biggest insurance companies, Union and Fenix, which is linked with Spain's biggest bank, the Banco Espanol de Credito.

Bread and potatoes were the two items blamed for most of the May price rise. The bread increase was actually not an increase, according to the official explanation, but just a straightening out of a situation in which prices had been kept fictitiously low for indexing reasons by taking account of types no longer being made.

Bread and potatoes are weighted too heavily, anyway, it is said, and the National Institute of Statistics is working with a 200-item index that dates from 1969, when consumer habits were different.

A new index of 300 items more closely reflecting current buying was to go into effect this year but has been delayed until January for unexplained technical reasons.

Meat and gasoline, both in the new list, have gone up considerably in price so that officials of the statistics institute are saying

it called on the Turkish government "to consider and weigh the consequences of the arbitrary action it plans."

An official announcement issued after a Cabinet meeting this morning said that the almost daily statements from Turkish leaders this week were sometimes contradictory and other times provocative but always complicated the dispute.

It said that Turkey, for the last 15 months, has avoided the Greek proposal to refer the issue to the International Court of the Hague and that it plans arbitrary action while its own proposal for bilateral contacts on the issue is currently under study.

Gen. Getachew had been appointed to crush the revolt in Eritrea.

Maj. Sissay was accused of organizing a "parallel" anti-revolutionary group in the air force. But there has been no clear indication of whether the two men—who were both in Eritrea until shortly before their sudden fall from grace—were working together against the revolution that brought the military to power in a coup in September, 1974.

Seven men, all said to be from the province of Gollan, to the northwest of Addis Ababa, were executed for plotting. Seven merchants accused of hoarding were also executed, along with two civil servants found guilty of accepting bribes and one man found guilty of passing secret documents to a foreign party.

So far there has been no word of Maj. Kiros Alemayehu, chairman of the National Work Campaign, who was arrested with some other persons described as anti-revolutionaries.

A statement by the Dergue, as the military council is known, said the regime will not hesitate to execute others if there are new plots against the revolution. "It is either the victory of the oppressed or death," the statement said.

The Dergue said yesterday, "The sharp edge of the sword of the revolutionary masses will not in any way get blunted before the final and complete victory is attained."

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## Aimed at Traveling Americans

## CIA Admits Carrying Out Burglaries Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—The CIA said today that it had carried out burglaries abroad to obtain information on the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and other groups.

The agency said the burglaries were carried out by Americans traveling abroad and may have continued to do so.

In an affidavit by Director George Bush filed in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, the CIA said it conducted electronic surveillance of U.S. citizens traveling abroad.

Mr. Bush gave no details of the burglaries or the electronic surveillance, but said the CIA's purpose was to obtain information on the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and other groups.

The affidavit was filed as part of a \$37-million damage suit against government agencies and

officials, including the CIA and the FBI, by the Socialist Workers party. The party is also seeking a permanent injunction to end decades of federal government spying, harassment and disruption activities directed against the party.

## Secret Affidavit

Mr. Bush filed two affidavits with the court, one public, in which burglaries and electronic surveillance were admitted, and one in secret, in which the details of these activities were spelled out.

In the public affidavit, Mr. Bush said that conversations of leaders of the Socialist Workers party "were overheard by means of electronic surveillance conducted

abroad. . . . Certain other information, apart from conversations that were overheard, was acquired as a result of several surreptitious entries that were made into the premises abroad [to which party leaders had] regular access or may have had a proprietary interest."

A 30-page Justice Department memorandum filed with the Bush affidavit asserts that the CIA has the right to keep the details of the burglaries and telephone taps secret, saying it is "indisputable that the foreign relations of the United States would be affected by disclosure of the matters."

Violations of Laws  
Socialist Workers party officials, who plan to challenge the CIA's right to keep the details

secret, said that it is possible that the intelligence agency does not want the details known because the burglaries could be violations of the laws of foreign countries.

Since last July, the CIA has been forced to turn over about 400 pages of files which it keeps on the leftist political party. The files indicate that the CIA has monitored its activities, including election campaigns, since 1950.

Information obtained from the FBI as part of the suit shows that the FBI also conducted allegedly illegal burglaries aimed at the party and other domestic organizations as well as a long-term program, under the direction of former FBI head J. Edgar Hoover, aimed at disrupting the party's activities.

## Schmidt Sees No Reversal On Atom Deal Assures U.S. Audience On Brazilian Project

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday ruled out any reversal of his country's decision to sell Brazil multimillion-dollar equipment providing a complete nuclear fuel cycle, despite fears in Congress that this might lead to Brazilian nuclear weapons.

"The answer is no, we are not reconsidering our policies in this matter," Mr. Schmidt told a National Press Club audience.

Brazil, unlike West Germany, is not a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, he noted. But he said, "I welcome this opportunity to state before an American public audience that by those treaties with the Brazilian government we have brought the Brazilian government to undertake even greater duties toward nonproliferation than they would have to undertake if they were a party to the nonproliferation treaty."

## Back-Door Access

Nevertheless, some members of Congress are alarmed that countries like Brazil may get back-door access to nuclear material that could be used to produce bombs. Congress last month voted to impose a cutoff of U.S. aid and military credits to nations that deliver or receive nuclear weapons.

Mr. Schmidt was greeted warmly yesterday by President Ford at the White House in a ceremonial Bismarckian visit. They last met just a few weeks ago at the Puerto Rico economic summit conference of industrial nations.

Mr. Ford, noting this was their eighth meeting in two years, lauded Mr. Schmidt as "a very steadfast ally, distinguished statesman and an esteemed personal friend." West Germany, Mr. Ford said, "today stands as a model of stability, social justice and economic well-being."

Mr. Schmidt, in turn, said his visit occurred at a time when "our bilateral relations could not be better." West Germany, which has sent millions of immigrants to this country during its 200 years of independence, holds "deep confidence in the United States," he said.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Ford conferred for 90 minutes along with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The official talks continued today.

## Aeroflot Madrid Service

MOSCOW, July 16 (AP).—Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, inaugurated its first Moscow-Madrid route today. Tass reported.

Subsequently, Alcoa made five more payments totaling \$38,000 for political purposes in that country.

Mr. Coore said, "It is well known the alumina companies have made contributions to both the ruling People's National party and the somewhat more conservative opposition Jamaica Labor party."

Mr. deRoche came into disfavor with the Jamaican government because he testified before a congressional committee that he had promised Mr. Manley the United States would not involve itself in the 1972 Jamaican elections if the Prime Minister did not press the issue of nationalization of U.S. bauxite interests in Jamaica.

## Earthquake Toll In Bali Put at 300

BALI, Indonesia, July 16 (AP).—The casualty toll in Indonesia's second major earthquake in three weeks has risen to more than 300 dead and 2,500 persons injured on the island of Bali, the police said today.

The earthquake, well away from tourist areas, hit central Bali Wednesday with a force of 6.8 on the Richter scale. The town of Seririt was leveled. Thousands of homes, temples, schools and other buildings were destroyed.

A stronger earthquake June 26 caused landslides in the remote mountainous center of Irian Jaya, the former West New Guinea. Casualty estimates have fluctuated from 9,000 dead because low clouds hampered aircraft operations in the area and access to it by land is difficult.

## 3 Die on Swedish Bus

UPPSALA, Sweden, July 16 (Reuters).—Three bus passengers were killed and a fourth seriously injured when an express train collided with a bus on a level crossing near here, police said.

## NEW ITALY-GREECE CAR-FERRY

BRINDISI-CORINTH-AATHENS IN 20 HOURS  
FOR MORE DETAILS CALL LONDON 01-261 2422 PARIS 01-261 2422  
FURTHER 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422 2422  
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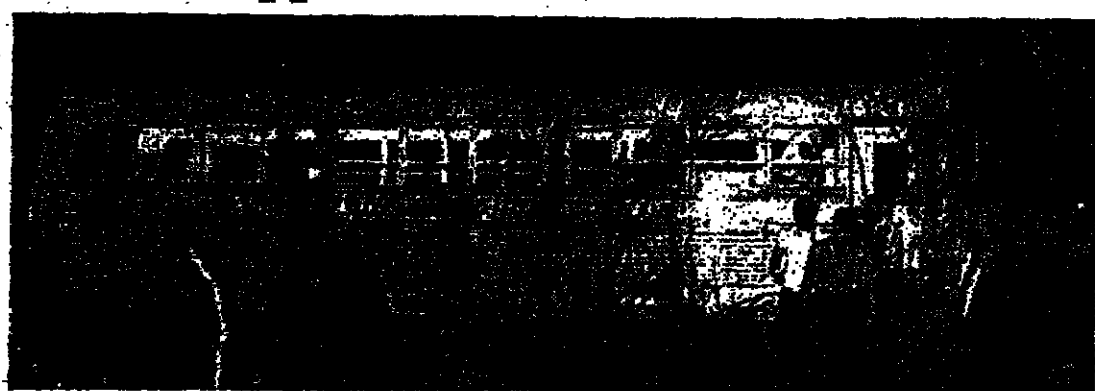
F B ESPRESSO CORINTO

## Mass Kidnapping Suspected

## 6 Children, Driver Disappear From California School Bus

CHOWCHILLA, Calif., July 16 (UPI)—Twenty-six children and driver of a school bus from which they all vanished yesterday are apparently victims of a kidnapping, the Madera county sheriff said.

Deputies and police searched farmlands around Chowchilla, where planes were out at dawn. Deputies joined on horseback. The FBI was called in. Farmlands gathered at the police station. Life ceased its normal routine along the two blocks of this town's main street and, still, that to early 24 hours after the disappearance of the children and driver. No sign of the bus, no sign of the children, no sign of the driver, there was no real sign of life as to where they might be.

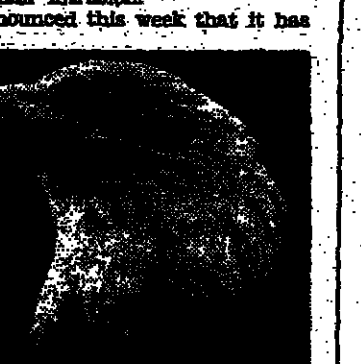


Empty bus, hidden in a thicket, from which two dozen children and driver disappeared.

It never made it. The bus was found last night hidden among tall bamboo in a dry canal about four miles south of Chowchilla, which is 150 miles southeast of San Francisco.

A statewide bulletin was issued by the sheriff's office this morning for up to three trucks—white with gold and blue trim—believed traveling together along State Highway 152, heading west from Chowchilla to Los Gatos, about 50 miles south of San Francisco and near San Jose.

Hidden in Bamboo  
The bus was found last night hidden among tall bamboo in a dry canal about four miles south of Chowchilla, which is 150 miles southeast of San Francisco.



Under the Interior Department's new use of the proposal, the bald eagle would be protected by federal law in all states except Hawaii, where it is not a native species, and pending an Alaska, where it is considered plentiful.

Mr. Schreiner said that the bald eagle would be protected by federal law in all states except Hawaii, where it is not a native species, and pending an Alaska, where it is considered plentiful.

## Bald Eagle, U.S. National Symbol, Is Near Extinction in 43 States

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—After 200 years of nationalhood, the United States now may be forced to list its national symbol, the bald eagle, as an endangered species—the victim of shootings, pesticides and human intrusion.

The Interior Department announced this week that it has proposed listing the bald eagle as endangered in 43 states and as threatened in 11.

It is ironic and particularly disturbing to some that at the time of the Bicentennial the living embodiment of the spirit of America is in such a predicament, said Keith Schreiner, associate director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A southern subspecies of the bald eagle has been on the endangered list since 1967 but its northern subspecies was not listed. Under the Interior Department's new use of the proposal, the bald eagle would be protected by federal law in all states except Hawaii, where it is not a native species, and pending an Alaska, where it is considered plentiful.

Mr. Schreiner said that the bald eagle would be protected by federal law in all states except Hawaii, where it is not a native species, and pending an Alaska, where it is considered plentiful.

## U.S., Thais Reach Terms on Base, Troops, Materiel

BANGKOK, July 16 (AP).—The United States will give Thailand the communications equipment used by U.S. forces before their withdrawal and sell about 15,000 tons of ammunition to the Thai government, a joint U.S.-Thai statement said today.

In return, U.S. planes will be given limited landing rights at a Thai Air Force base, the statement said.

There are 283 U.S. troops left in Thailand, all noncombat Air Force personnel, officials said. The Thai government has said it will allow no more than 270 American soldiers to stay in the country as advisers, technicians and embassy guards.

Arrangements are being made for Thai technicians to operate the U.S. seismic research station at Chiang Mai, in northern Thailand.

U.S. planes will be allowed to use the base at Takli, 135 miles north of Bangkok, for refueling and emergency repairs. The base will probably serve to refuel aircraft flying between the U.S. military facility on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia and other Asian points, officials said.

10 Cambodian Soldiers Escape Into Thailand

BANGKOK, July 16 (AP).—Ten Cambodian soldiers have fled to Thailand and asked for asylum, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The Khmer Rouge soldiers arrived Monday in Siamk Province, 270 miles northeast of Bangkok, the spokesman said.

66th SALT Session

GENEVA, July 16 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met this week for 2 hours 20 minutes at his office.

The continuing Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Geneva were the 66th meeting since the start of the round began Nov. 21, 1972.



REBUILDING—Vietnamese engineers and technicians studying the replacement of a war-damaged bridge at Ky Lam on the highway between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. A new, 500-meter-long bridge of 12 arches is to be constructed here.

## U.S., W. Germany Said to Hold to Joint-Tank Plan

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The United States and West Germany remained agreed on a plan to seek a common tank for both armies, or at least tanks with common parts, according to Pentagon spokesman William Greener.

Pentagon officials are due to make a decision, probably next week, between two U.S. models for full-scale development.

"There has been no blockage" of the U.S.-West German agreement, Mr. Greener said yesterday. "There has been no change from the decision of both countries to achieve commonality."

He dispensed a report (IET, July 16) saying the Army and U.S. contractors had succeeded in blocking a plan worked out by the Defense Department and the West German Defense Ministry for the two allies to build common components for their new tanks.

One prototype of the XM-1 Abrams tank was built by General Motors, the other by Chrysler. The best of those two must compete beginning this fall with West Germany's Leopard-2.

Rightists Gain In U.K. Election

THURROCK, England, July 16 (Reuters).—The National Front, an extreme rightist party which campaigns against colored immigration, showed unexpected strength today in the returns of a parliamentary by-election.

The Labor party retained its House of Commons seat for this industrial district on the north shore of the Thames Estuary, but its share of the vote dropped.

The National Front won 3,255 votes, a big advance on previous election results. The winning Laborite got 23,181 votes and the Conservative challenger, 17,352.

## Roman Beaches Free to Public

ROME, July 16 (AP).—Roman area beaches were declared free of charge today.

The head of the Port Authority, which has jurisdiction over concession licenses for beach clubs, ruled that there can be no charge for the right to use any part of any beach.

The charges permitted are those for cabins, chairs, umbrellas or other beach equipment. Offenders are subject to three months in prison and revocation of their concession, the ruling said.

## U.K. Sets Nov. 1 For Self-Rule by Gilbert Islands

LONDON, July 16 (Reuters).—Britain yesterday announced that it planned to give internal self-government to its South Pacific colony of the Gilbert Islands group on Nov. 1.

A Foreign Office announcement said that, subject to the approval of the British Parliament and following elections in the Gilbert Islands, independence would be achieved during 1978.

The announcement was made following talks here this week between a Gilbert Islands delegation, led by Chief Minister Naboua Ratieta, and Lord Goronwy-Roberts, a Foreign Office minister of state.

The Gilbert group consists of 16 islands with a population of about 54,000.

## Cosmos-341 Launched

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-341 to carry out a space exploration program, Tass said today.

## French, Russians Agree to Steps Against A-Mishap

MOSCOW, July 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and France today signed a pact designed to prevent accidental or unsanctioned use of nuclear weapons.

The agreement, similar to one between the Soviet Union and the United States, calls for each side to notify the other by hot line of any accidental incident that could trigger the explosion of a nuclear device.

If there is an unexplained nuclear incident each will try to act so as not to have its intentions misinterpreted by the other.

The agreement took effect with the exchange of letters signed by Foreign Ministers Jean Sauvage and Andrei Gromyko in a Kremlin ceremony.

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## The Democratic Ticket

Nothing has so become Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale as the manner of their arrival on the Democratic ticket. We say this with particular reference to where each has come from—and the way in which they came together. It is hard to remember two party nominations achieved with so thorough an absence of craven acts. Mr. Carter didn't have to bargain. Mr. Mondale didn't have to beg. Dignity may not be something one associates with political conventions, but in this case it must be said that the first distinguishing characteristic of the Democratic ticket is that neither of the men on it has suffered any loss of dignity—which is to say, of integrity—in achieving his nomination.

We commend Mr. Carter on his choice of a running mate and "choice" is the key word. Mr. Carter was in fact free to choose because of the singular way in which he managed to become his party's nominee. To an extraordinary and perhaps unprecedented degree he did it on his own, acting on a personal initiative and ambition, succeeding against the odds, and incurring a minimum of debts to party moguls or factions along the way. Mr. Carter was not propelled into prominence by some political accident; he was no one's protégé or heir apparent; he came out of no back room. He simply sat down a few years ago with a few friends and decided to be president. And that's not really the half of it; you can argue that others (notably John F. Kennedy) have done that—but no one from Georgia has.

Now, a lot of people find this disturbing. We are, as a country, accustomed to presidential candidates we know better, and never mind that we may not much like everything we know; in politics, familiarity breeds a certain comfort right along with the contempt. But while all this bestows upon Mr. Carter some unaccustomed freedoms, it also imposes its own obligations.

None of us knows the extent to which this trade-off is recognized in the Carter inner circle—or in the Carter mind, for that matter. Indeed, there have been some indications that it isn't much understood by those around the candidate; there has been a tendency to look on the party not as the agent of a nationwide constituency Mr. Carter seeks to represent, but rather solely as a disposable mechanism to be used in achieving his personal aims. There is nothing Mr. Carter can do overnight to dispel the unease that exists concerning the relationship of

his own ambition to the party's interests. That much is fundamental and a function of the unencumbered way in which he got the nomination. But if there was a way to drastically diminish that unease at a stroke, he pretty well did it in his choice of Sen. Mondale.

We are not saying that this choice was nonpolitical, only that in addition to being political, it was—well—presidential in nature. There were, after all, other ways in which Mr. Carter could have addressed what hostility is felt toward him by the liberal political community; he could have calculated that any way the Kansas City face-down between Ronald Reagan and President Ford turns out, the liberal-left wouldn't have any place to go; and he must have been aware that Sen. Mondale brings some problems as well as some solutions with him. But we take Mr. Carter at his word when he says that Sen. Mondale's qualifications to govern—if that's what it should come to—are what impressed him most. We do so because that is also what impresses us most.

That brings us to Sen. Mondale and his own brand of independence. If Mr. Mondale had wanted to assure a place on the Carter ticket or in the Carter affections, he would hardly have been openly urging Hubert Humphrey into the race a few months ago. If he were the "knee-jerk liberal" of some people's imagining he would hardly have stayed with the Vietnam war as long as he did and in the face of constituent pressures and anger. And if he were satisfied or willing to be merely part of the pack on a politically dangerous issue, he would surely have got off the unpopular stands he still takes on some racial issues—and he would have done so long since, when it became apparent to so many of his fellow liberals that those stands were dangerous. Finally, had he been angling for the vice-presidential spot, he would surely not have abandoned his presidential run when he realized it was futile, since recent history tells us there is some point in hanging in there in order to bargain for the second spot. Other history, also recent, tells us, however, that a willingness to abandon lost causes and face up to disappointments is not the worst attribute for a president to have.

Sen. Mondale is his own man. So is Jimmy Carter. There is therefore an inner logic to a Carter-Mondale ticket that does credit to both men—and to the processes that brought them together.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mr. Carter's Choice

The thought and care that went into Mr. Carter's decision about a vice-presidential running mate have been justified by his final choice of Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota. Regarded by many Democrats as a shade to the right of center, Mr. Carter would have confirmed that impression had he picked a relatively conservative running mate. By choosing so devoted and unquestionable a liberal as Sen. Mondale, the Democratic nominee has strongly suggested that the kind of presidency he has in mind is in the more progressive tradition of his party.

As a protégé of Sen. Hubert Humphrey—the voting records of the two men coincide remarkably—Mr. Mondale has concentrated for 12 impressive senatorial years on legislation to aid the older American, to provide child care, to reduce the taxes of the low-wage earner at the expense of those better able to pay and to apply civil rights to the field of housing, where its impact is the most sorely needed.

Aside from his deep involvement in social problems growing out of what he calls his "centrist populism," the Minnesota senator has turned a thoughtful mind to the institutions of U.S. politics. No doubt the careful Mr. Carter has looked at the senator's recent book, "The Accountability of Power," which pointedly advocates a nice balance between presidential power and increased accountability by the chief executive—especially for the activities of his intelligence agencies. The presidency should be strong, Mr. Mondale seems to be saying, but responsive enough to other branches of government to save itself and the country from irresponsibility. A healthy congressional view of the

office is the kind of asset Mr. Carter has gained by picking a major figure from Capitol Hill.

What gave Mr. Carter some preliminary doubts about his choice was the senator's comment, when he dropped out of the running for president in this year's election, that he did not have "the overwhelming desire to be president," that the electoral system required, and that he felt no one should be president "who is not willing to go through fire" to attain that office. Mr. Carter, about whose willingness there can be no mistake, must have been convinced that, as Sen. Mondale explained frankly on Thursday, he dropped out because he had become convinced he could not possibly win. That condition has, obviously, dramatically changed.

If compatibility was high on Mr. Carter's list of qualifications for a running mate, he appears to have found it in Sen. Mondale. The two men have in common a tactical skill, a hard-headed idealism and a characteristic coolness of manner that give an impression of aloofness but which in no way diminish a deep-seated feeling for the poor and the disadvantaged of U.S. society.

The personal compatibility may simplify relations between the two men; but it is the compatibility of objectives that is of first importance. By picking Sen. Mondale, Mr. Carter has removed the doubts of many a Democrat who has heard him give voice to the most progressive sentiments without being entirely convinced that he meant them. The ticket has been strengthened and his own intentions clarified by the choice he has made for the vice-presidency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Political Death Sentences

Of the four mercenaries condemned to death and executed in Angola, two were not accused of anything other than the fact of their mercenary status. One of them had been in Angola for only three days before his capture and had not fired a single shot. Serving as a mercenary is no crime under international law but it is now becoming fashionable to distinguish between "good" and "bad" examples of the profession. The

present Angolan regime owes its victory to the presence of more than 12,000 Cubans who cannot be described as anything else than mercenaries in the pay of Russia. They used Stalin organs and tanks to defeat the black troops of UNITA and FNL and are still indispensable to the present government. But as they were on the "right" side they are treated as "comradely allies." In the light of this situation the Luanda trial can only be described as a farce.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1901

NEW YORK.—Charles Nordhoff, the well-known journalist, died at San Francisco Sunday morning. He was 71 years of age. He had been suffering from Bright's disease, which had made steady progress, though physicians were confident (only three days ago) that they could arrest it. He wrote many stories of the sea and at one time was Washington correspondent for the New York Herald.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1926

LONDON.—St. John Irvine, who is trying to abolish the Oxford accent in England, probably will be interested to know that broadcasting will be regularly used in this country as a means of cultivating a standardized pronunciation of the English language. A committee will soon adopt a uniform pronunciation to be used by all the "uncles," "aunts" and other announcers of the BBC.



## Africa's Tribalism: Bar to Unity

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG.—It was a small item in Johannesburg papers: Right African mineworkers were beaten to death with sticks and pieces of iron and 38 injured this week when fighting broke out between Xhosa and Basotho tribesmen at the St. Helena gold mine in Welkom.

It was small because it was nothing new. Hundreds of blacks die each year in tribal clashes in South Africa, mainly in mining camps where ethnic factions are mixed together, and in rural homelands where intratribal fighting is so regular it forms a pattern.

But it offered fresh evidence of one of South Africa's and the continent's biggest problems: tribalism.

### Not Bonded

Far from being bonded by color and custom, South Africa's 18 million blacks are split into four diverse and divisive ethnic factions, and subdivided again into more than a hundred smaller tribes.

It also showed that the racial gap in South Africa is not just black-white. The long-standing tribal animosities that have triggered war among blacks in the past remain evident today—and not just at lower-class or rural levels.

When racial violence flared in African townships, homelands and black universities here last month, South Africa's most prestigious black college—the University of Fort Hare—remained tranquil, without a hint of discontent.

Were there no complaints from the brightest, most active black students?

"Hardly," explained a black personnel consultant, a graduate of the same school. "They were too divided among themselves into ethnic cliques to get organized into one homogenous body to do something."

### Stick Together

"Other campuses are dominated by one tribal group, like Zulus at the University of Zululand and Vendas at the University of the North (where violence did occur). But all groups are represented at Fort Hare and it shows," he said. "Each sticks together, socializing, studying and dating within the same group."

Almost ironically, the black consultant was offering evidence for one of the government's main arguments in favor of continued white dominance. The black population is so factionalized that it would lead to a power struggle and perhaps an Angolan-style

civil war if it were given a more active role in government.

That is by no means certain. But tribal divisions clearly have created what one journalist called an "ethnic jungle."

In fact, tribal animosities remain more of a problem today than black-white relations, a white labor consultant claimed recently.

In recent years, clashes have flared mainly between Basotho and Xhosa tribes, and within the many clans of the Zulu tribe. The motive is usually related to an intertribal marriage, appointment of a chief unpopular with one faction, boundary disputes, wild-stock thefts, arguments triggered during gambling sessions or vengeance for abuse of family members.

Anthropologist Peter Beck explained that "it takes only a small wrong for a man to call his kinsmen to retribution."

Police officials have been particularly concerned in recent months because outbreaks have involved rifles and pistols instead of the traditional weapons—pangas (long machete-like knives), knobkerries (long sticks), and assegais (short knives). The sophisticated weaponry had led to a dramatic increase in the number of casualties and boldness of attacks.

Violence reached a new peak in February and March when a two-year-old feud between the Nguni and Xhosa clans of the Zulu nation erupted again.

Five guests at a wedding party were shot when a gang attacked the celebration. Several nights of raiding in both rival villages followed, during which more than 200 huts were burned down.

### Keep It Private

Africans generally are reluctant to provide police with information, keeping skirmishes private. In fact, when police started fining blacks suspected of withholding information \$48—often equivalent to a month's salary—they collected \$60,000 in three years, but little information, according to the Johannesburg Star.

Government critics charge that officials promote the divisions in order to prevent the unity of Africans that would threaten white dominance. They point out that the urban black suburbs are divided into ethnic sections to keep the tribes from living together and assimilating.

The homeland policy—which is to give tribal reserves independence and force "tribal citizenship"—further this aim, they say.

The government counters that separation of the tribes "according to their national units allows for easy accessibility to schools teaching in the mother tongue" and also prevents trouble.

Whoever is at fault, intertribal fighting is perhaps the most serious obstacle to the unity required to further African rights—and may tell more about the future of the black role here than the recent black-white confrontation.

As Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelesi said in an appeal in 1974: "Tribal fights provide prejudiced whites with ammunition to use against the Zulu people. When Zulus indulge in slaughter, the whites say: 'Can you imagine us integrating with them? They are not men, they are animals!'"

## Oiling Up the U.S. Public

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Democratic party seemed to evade the main point when its platform surveyed energy. Not that platforms are important guides to future policy or even important in mustering votes; but they supposedly serve at least as guidelines of future intent.

Carter is pledged simply to "continue control of crude oil and natural gas prices; seek alternative sources of power; minimize dependence on nuclear fuel," etc. Not a word about restricting high consumption of petroleum products which has forced the United States into greater dependence on imports from foreign oil exporters, above all the powerful Arab cartel.

The platform is mealy-mouthed when it calls simultaneously for reducing the Pentagon's budget by \$15 to \$17 billion while maintaining "a strong military and nuclear deterrence." A similar cake-eating while cake-eating attitude is less clearly spelled out on oil; but it is there.

### Comeback Staged

Right now the U.S. economy is staging an impressive comeback from its first postwar depression while the Soviet economy is having a fit of the staggers. But we tend to forget that the Soviet Union has become the world's leading producer of both oil and coal.

Saudi Arabia possesses the largest proven petroleum reserves (estimated in 1974 at 132 billion barrels) but even then the Russians came second with 75 billion

barrels. The United States was fifth on that list with 35 billion barrels, less than half of what's available to our principal rival.

International oil prices, while unsatisfactory to several of the OPEC exporters, are considered somewhat above the sensible level—that level where it is cheaper to produce substitute energy from coal, nuclear or solar power.

But to "minimize" dependence on nuclear fuel—the reverse of what France seeks—appears illogical and economically confusing. For some time the United States has been trying to get into a position of maximizing the use of nuclear energy; seemingly, the idea would be discarded in the likely event of a Carter victory.

It would be comforting to think that the vast Alaskan petroleum pool will soon be piped to the rest of the United States. Nevertheless, it requires a "floor price" policy to insure that all potential U.S. oil resources are developed. Henry Kissinger saw this crucial point.

Three years ago—before the Yom Kippur war and soaring Arab oil prices—Ambassador James E. Akins, then U.S. envoy to Saudi Arabia, wrote: "To look simply at the world's oil reserves and conclude they are sufficient to meet the world's needs can no longer be acceptable. We could allow ourselves such fatuities as long as we had large spare oil production capacity, and while our overseas imports are small. We can do so no longer."

But all signs now indicate the industrial democracies will not scale down their reliance on imported petroleum over the next decade. The United States is becoming more—not less—dependent on oil imports, especially from the Arabs.

According to OECD statistics in 1956 the United States imported 67.3 million tons, representing 5.6 per cent of its energy supply whereas in 1974 the figures are respectively risen to 300 million and 17.5 per cent. Simply stated, our own dependence on imported petroleum had more than tripled the upward rate has since accelerated.

If Jimmy Carter leads the new U.S. administration, he would have to do it with a new energy policy in order to guarantee that both the U.S. economy and the U.S. defense posture can be sustained. Neither should be subjected to the conceivable threat of sudden boycott, encouraged by our political adversaries.

### More Thrust Needed

Why cannot petroleum consumption be limited while nuclear energy and other power sources are souped up? Is it not desirable to encourage automobile manufacturers to search more intently for an internal combustion engine that provides more thrust and less wastage per gallon of gas than the present ridiculous low propulsion?

And should not Congress sternly remind there are too many cars on the road? How no one will voluntarily sacrifice his own vehicle, it is high time a levy stiff taxes on second, third and fourth autos in each family (unless it can be proven there is no pleasure vehicles but essential).

This is a quintessentially important problem even if, for the moment, the economy again is climbing the ladder of success. The time to ask a nation to belt itself is when things get better, not when it is at the bottom is a slough.

## A North-South Coalition

## Grits, Fritz and FDR

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The Carter strategy begins to unfold. It is not, and never has been, primarily a religious or ideological crusade, but an old-fashioned struggle for power—a marshalling of the Democratic conservatives of the South and liberals of the North to restore the old Roosevelt coalition to the White House.

All the elements in the struggle, of course, are different, because the world is different. The South and North are different, and the personalities are different. But the Carter strategy of uniting divergent geographical and ideological constituencies into an army of political conquest is roughly the same.

His choice of Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee illustrates his emphasis on character and personality, rather than on ideology.

Mondale fits the title of Carter's bold but immodest campaign autobiography: "Why Not the Best?" If you could make a secret poll of the House and Senate of the "best" stand-in Democratic president of the United States today, the chances are that Mondale would have won the votes of the majority—even the majority of six men who were seriously considered by Carter for the job.

But at the same time, if you compare Fritz Mondale's long battle for liberal causes, with Carter's winning conservative campaign against the big-government tendencies of postwar Washington, nothing could be more different.

Mondale is Hubert Humphrey's disciple, former campaign manager, and successor in the Senate. It is no wonder Humphrey nominated him for the vice-presidency. Their voting records have been almost identical. Both voted with the conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats only 7 per cent of the time in 1975. In fact, Humphrey voted with President Ford last year 46 per cent and Mondale only 43 per cent.

While Humphrey was chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action—the ideological villain of the conservatives—Mondale served as executive secretary of its affiliate, Students for Democratic Action, and he has been one of the most articulate voices for many of the consumer, environmental, anti-Pentagon and anti-CIA policies that infuriate the conservatives.

But Carter does not concentrate on programs. He obviously likes so many other aspects of Mondale's record—his concern for the U.S. family, for the poor, for child-care, for the tragedy

of the abandoned old, for his reform—that he chose him above all others.

He likes them even above a Muskie of Maine, a Roman Catholic who has probably grown more in the respect of the Senate in the last two years than anybody else in the Senate, and who would probably have helped Carter with Catholics who are apparently worried about Carter's positions on abortion and busing.

Carter was almost reckless blunt about this when he announced his choice of Mondale over all the others, at what was laughingly called a "press conference" at the Americana Hotel in New York.

He brushed aside all questions of political or ideological differences between them. He was elaborately calm, confident and candid. He knew about the as-fillets in their records. He checked the polls, and Mondale ran behind some of the others.

Also, he went on, he checked all their financial and physical records, and it was true that Mondale had a big problem with "hypertension." Carter was satisfied by a careful study of the medical report that this was nothing to worry about. They would be as "com patible" as "Guys and Dolls."

What is going on here on a morning after the Democratic convention is more than a nomination of candidates; it is a presidential and vice-presidential building of a team. Carter, already looking beyond the nomination of a president as vice-president who can win election to a party organization that can get legislation through the Congress.

It is easy to dream after great political victory in a howling hall of Madison Square Garden, but Carter has prevailed by looking ahead, and is looking to other critical moves as votes to be taken.

If only Humphrey, who is the personal favorite and has twice been of this committee, could overcome Robert Byrd, West Virginia for the major leadership of the Senate, the Democrats might have a upstairs-downstairs team in Washington.

In the misty excitement of a convention, they dream of a best executive-legislative organ in Washington since Roosevelt's days—with Carter in the White House, Mondale as pre-empting officer and Humphrey, majority leader in the Senate and Tip O'Neill as Speaker of the House.

The morning-after hangover is their only worry. All they have to do is win, and on a morning after, their dreams exceed their doubts—but not much.

## Letters

### Prisms and History

David Shipper writes from Moscow (JET, June 28):

"In Soviet classrooms, U.S. history is seen both through the prism of Marxism... and through the virtually opaque glass by which Soviet society views questions of political freedom... at the bottom, imprisoned in large black boxes, are those without the votes: women, Negroes, Indians."

Does Mr. Shipper mean to suggest that women did vote in the United States in 1787? That Negro slaves and massacred Indians did have civil rights? Is Mr. Shipper aware that, of the long list of grievances against King George III in Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence, the only one eliminated by committee from

the final version opposed the continued traffic in slaves?

As for the "opaque glass" through which the Russians are supposed to view the Bill of Rights, I was arrested in Cambridge, Mass., not in 1787 but in 1969, for "unlawful assembly." I was one of a group of people arrested not for violence or even obstruction of anything but for being a group not sanctioned by the police. Thirty of us were fined \$200 each.

It is terrible that in the Soviet Union they arrest people for speaking against the government, but it is not much less terrible that in the United States they teach us to call such people "Marxists" and to think that that exempts us from thinking about the validity of their ideas. If that Soviet textbook claims that nothing was changed by the American Revolution, it is neither more nor less simplistic

than the ones I read in school which claimed the same thing about the Russian revolution.

PARIS.  
BRIAN HARVEY.

### Argentine View

I would like to refer to an article (JET, March 24) by Jonathan Kendall entitled "The Military Coup Proves Popular Only with Wealthy Argentines," which I have just had the opportunity of reading.

I consider a newspaper of the importance of the International Herald Tribune should be more careful when covering news items from this part of the world, to avoid publishing spiteful articles of this type, which only create bad feelings and misunderstandings among your readers.

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## But Nomination Draws Some Criticism

## Europe Comment Largely Favorable on Carter

USERS, July 16 (UPI)—Carter won praise from Europeans today, but others have more reservations about his nomination than about his election.

Carter's selection as the Democratic presidential nominee drew no comment from government officials. But newspaper comment was largely favorable.

The Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, in a mixed review, said Mr. Carter is "a realist" but is "subject to the influence of the military-industrial complex, reactionary heads of unions and Zionist circles."

The Soviet nightly television news program carried Mr. Carter's nomination and announcement of his choice for vice president, Sen. Walter Mondale, of Minnesota, as his running mate.

The program also carried a half-hour program on the Soviet night television news program.

## Carter Asks New Mood in America

(Continued from Page 1)

on is urged to continue the U.S. commitment to Israel.

ing of a policy, has set a historic example for freedom-loving peoples of the world by its bold and direct mission in Uganda, he said.

"We commend their courage and daring and pledge our support in the continued efforts to achieve peace and justice in the Middle East and to the modern pirates of the sea."

ing about his speech, Mr. Carter said the "political and economic" situation which runs the risk of being "a disaster" to the world is "a disaster" to the world.

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London's Daily Mail, calling Mr. Carter "the odds-on favorite" to become president, said he was "a true folk hero who, in his own area, has defeated the dreary and despotic party hacks who have dominated politics for too long."

The Times of London said Mr. Carter "seems to have the much-needed ability to revive the waning optimism of the American people."

But the Times also said Mr. Carter's "economic policies may turn out to be overexpansionist. His foreign policies... could suffer from his inexperience. His personality could run him into confrontations with Congress, with advisers or even with foreign countries."

But the Guardian wrote: "Carter's lack of vision is worrying. For a man to be so dedicated and determined to win power while having no clear conception of what to do when this is achieved is disturbing."



Sen. Hubert Humphrey had this reaction to the ticket.

## News Analysis

## Carter and the Democrats Retire a Generation of Chiefs

By Max Frankel

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT)—Although deprived of suspense and drama, the Democratic National Convention managed this week to stage a rare political pageant, solemnly enacting the passage of power to a new and ideal breed.

With palpable emotion, from sentimental tribute to respectful pity, the Democrats retired from presidential politics a whole generation of their most spirited warriors. With no apparent fear of the memories of conflict and defeat that evoked, they let them parade across the television screens to speak their lines in the taming of the clan and to give testimony that Jimmy Carter had inherited some genetic strain from each of them.

Profoundly or ruefully, the leaders of past party strife and striving observed in the cameo convention farewell how each had decided something vital to the new boy, and claimed him as an heir of sorts. On a stage where normally young pretenders wrap themselves in a dozen ancestral robes, this time the past appeared to project its lineage into the future.

Soft-Spoken Versions

Hubert Humphrey took a rousing ovation as the nearest thing he will ever get to compensation for past infidelities. He had sought the great prize for two decades. Now he held up young Jimmy as a soft-spoken version of himself, who stood for a vigorous and assertive presidency and who would use the federal power to address human needs.

And to complete the withdrawal, he offered up a second son of Minnesota, Walter Mondale, for the vice-presidency, arguing all week for youth even against the same Ed Muskie.

## The Mundals And How Their Name Changed

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 16 (UPI)—It might have been Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota who was selected as Jimmy Carter's running mate, the senator's cousin said yesterday.

Alice Wedge, 68, of Bloomington, a first cousin of Sen. Mondale, said Mondale was the family name in Norway. But when the family immigrated to the United States, she said, a clerk in New York added the "B" to anglicize the name.

Later, the name was misspelled as "Mondale" when the family fled forms to homestead in Minnesota. They decided to accept the changed version rather than risk having trouble proving they owned the property.

## Peanut Butter At the Waldorf

NEW YORK, July 16 (Reuters).—The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel has elevated the peanut butter sandwich, normally the humblest item on its children's menu, to a dignified position to honor Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

Called "the candidate" for the country's most famous peanut butter, the dish comes complete with a Waldorf salad for \$3.95 a plate.

The leftist Dutch newspaper, De Volkskrant, Milan's Corriere della Sera and West Germany's Die Welt praised Mr. Carter's choice of Sen. Mondale as his running mate.

Spain's conservative Deutsche Zeitung said Mr. Carter has little to offer beyond "a stereotyped and large smile."

"Power of Renewal"

A former Greek coordination minister, Ioannis Tsouderos, said, "With these men, America shows its power of renewal. Compare it with the grotesqueness of the USSR—what a tragic decline."

Copenhagen's Politiken accused Mr. Carter of refusing to talk about controversial issues and Brussels' De Standaard said the United States "still lacks the faintest idea about the political convictions of the new political wonder boy."

Vienna's Kurier, referring to

Mr. Carter's statement that he prays often, commented: "A strange saint. Or a genius show man with unlimited ambition."

The Italian Communist party newspaper L'Unita said, "Carter... is succeeding in presenting himself as a man capable of uniting and not dividing Americans around a cautiously inoperative platform."

"Real American"

The Journal de Genève said the U.S. president must be "a 'real American' able to avoid delusions of grandeur and possessing a certain style." Jimmy Carter meets these conditions.

The Budapest newspaper Magyar Hírlap said, "We suppose [Carter] is a middle-of-the-road man, which under the present circumstances and especially after Nixon is not bad."

The Israeli newspaper Ha'arets said Mr. Carter's candidacy initially was greeted with some suspicion in Israel, "but it

## 'Same Old Ideological Battle'

## Ford, Reagan Camps Label Carter's Ticket as 'Liberal'

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP)—Republians from the Ford and Reagan camps made it clear yesterday that the Republican strategy in the presidential race will be to attack the Democratic ticket as "liberal" and committed to "outmoded" ideas of big government.

Speakers for President Ford and Ronald Reagan sought immediately to establish the Republican campaign against the Democratic ticket headed by Jimmy Carter as a classical conservative-liberal confrontation. They said Mr. Carter's choice of Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate was a clear sign that Mr. Carter is really a liberal himself.

"It will be the same old ideological battle," Mr. Reagan said yesterday.

Mr. Carter announced his choice of Sen. Mondale to be the Democratic vice-presidential candidate yesterday in New York City, where the Democratic National Convention closed last night.

Republicans will meet Aug. 16 in Kansas City to select either Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan to be their presidential nominee.

"Not in Time"

The Republican National Chairman, Mary Louise Smith, yesterday called the Democratic ticket "liberal" and "not in time" with U.S. voters. She said that by choosing Sen. Mondale, whose senate record clearly is identified with the "liberal" wing of the Democratic party, Mr. Carter demonstrated he is "turning back" to the Washington establishment he attacked in his quest for the nomination.

Mr. Reagan said that the choice of Sen. Mondale will bring "into clear focus" what Mr. Carter really represents.

"They're going to go forward on the same big-government idea in seeking solutions in Washington programs for our problems," Mr. Reagan said.

"Closest Liberal"

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen, speaking for himself, called Mr. Carter a "closest liberal."

Mr. Nessen said a Ford-Carter race would give the public a "real choice."

Rogers Morton, Mr. Ford's campaign manager, said: "The Carter-Mondale ticket and the platform on which they must run recall the outmoded Democratic approaches that have been tried from the 1930s to the 1960s."

Mr. Morton said, "If Americans vote their pocketbooks and vote the best interests of generations to come, they will reject the old and spend solutions of the Carter-Mondale ticket and the Democratic platform in favor of the prudent, free-enterprise policies of the President."

"I Am Delighted"

Senate Republican Whip Robert Griffin of Michigan, Mr. Ford's convention floor manager, said that Mr. Carter "may feel comfortable" with Frie Mondale's extremely liberal views on child care, defense, welfare and busing—but I just don't think the voters are. I am delighted that the Democrats have given us such a beatable ticket."

Lyn Nofziger, Mr. Reagan's convention director, said, "I think it's pretty clear that Jimmy Carter has been moving leftward and has moved even further left



Jimmy Carter blows a kiss to crowds at the convention.

appears these suspicions were baseless. It praised his choice of a running mate, saying Sen. Mondale's "friendship for Israel is steadfast."

## Paul Gallico, 78, Writer of Best Sellers

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, July 16 (AP)—Paul Gallico, 78, whose career led him from sportswriting to best-selling fiction, died yesterday in Monaco.

His books included "The Poseidon Adventure" and "The Snow Goose."

Mr. Gallico had been working on a sequel to "The Poseidon Adventure," the novel about survival on a sinking cruise ship, became a hit movie.

Mr. Gallico began writing fiction after winning distinction as the sports editor of the New York Daily News. It was he who first suggested the idea of the Golden Gloves amateur boxing tournament, which came into being as a Daily News promotion.

Top Sportswriter

Mr. Gallico reportedly was one of the highest paid sportswriters in New York in the 1930s, an era of excellent sportswriting. His competition included Damon Runyon, Grantland Rice and Westbrook Pegler.

He began his career in journalism in 1922 after marrying Alva Taylor, daughter of a Chicago Tribune columnist.

As a cub sportswriter for the Daily News, he was sent to the camp of boxer Jack Dempsey who was in training for a fight with Luis Firpo. Mr. Gallico, a burly young in his 20s, asked Dempsey to go a round with him because he never had boxed before.

The experience led to other challenges—anticipating George Plimpton by 30 years—such as going against Bobby Jones, swimming with Johnny Weir, muller and trying to get a hit of baseball pitcher Dizzy Dean. He also raced cars and boats and flew airplanes in the name of sports.

After 14 years of sportswriting, he began freelancing in 1938 after having several of his short stories published in magazines. He wrote escape fiction, short stories and magazine articles and also worked summers with the International News Service.

In this period, he was married and divorced from Elaine St. Johns, daughter of writer Adela Rogers St. Johns.

Perhaps his most serious work was the "The Snow Goose," published in 1940. It was a story of a hunchback, the girl he loved and the white goose which flew over his rescue craft at Dunkerque, France, during World War II.

Mr. Gallico had lived in Europe since World War II, in

## Obituaries

## Paul Gallico, 78, Writer of Best Sellers

London, Switzerland, Monte Carlo and Antibes. His literary agent in New York, Dorothy Olding, announced his death at the request of his widow, the former Baroness Virginia von Fals-Pein. They were married in 1963.

James Wong Howe

WASHINGTON, July 16 (NYT)—James Wong Howe, 78, the award-winning and pioneering cinematographer, died on Monday at his home in Hollywood after a long illness.

Though he was once ushered out of a studio in silent film days as too small and frail to carry heavy cameras about, the 5-foot Mr. Howe built a reputation during 50 years as one of the film world's leading and best paid cameramen. He was born in China.

In the 53 years he spent developing and perfecting his craft, Mr. Howe was nominated for 15 Academy Awards. Twice he received Oscars, for "The Rose Tattoo" (1955), and "Hud" (1961).

In all the films Mr. Howe shot, his main goal was realism, whether in delicate and tender or action-packed close-ups, or in sweeping, vivid panoramas. To achieve it, he strove to make all his scenes of light absolutely naturalistic and developed various filming techniques.

Perhaps his most widely acclaimed specialty was his ability to make actresses appear to be unusually beautiful. He began refining that technique in 1922,

with the silent film star Mary Miles Minter. She had pale blue eyes and on the film of that era they appeared almost expressionless.

To darken and dramatize them, Mr. Howe built a frame of black velvet, cut a hole in the middle of it for his lens, and did his close-ups. Reflections of light off the black velvet made Miss Minter's eyes darker.

Among the most successful films he shot were: "Drums of Fate," his first, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Viva Villa," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Algiers," "King's Row," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "The North Star," "Body and Soul," "The Brave Bulls," "Come Back Little Sheena," "Crinoid," "The Sweet Smell of Success," "The Old Man and the Sea," "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter," and "Fanny Lady," his last, last year.

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## The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung answers questions put by foreign editor of Yugoslav news agency Tanjug

(This is the continuation of a message published yesterday.)

Q: Will you please tell me of the preparations for the Colombo summit conference and of what you expect from this conference?

A: The summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Colombo in August is going to take place at a time when the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for national independence and sovereignty is mounting higher than ever before and when the non-alignment is displaying increasingly greater vitality in the international arena. For its scale and the importance of the questions placed on its agenda, the forthcoming summit will be of great importance in the development of the non-alignment.

All present all the progressive peoples of the world, to say nothing of the peoples of the non-aligned countries, show a great interest in the fifth summit conference of non-aligned countries and unanimously wish it success.

The government of the democratic people's Republic of Korea and the Korean people join the peoples of all the other non-aligned countries in attaching a great significance to the Colombo summit and are actively pushing ahead with the preparations for its success. Our country will do its best at the forthcoming summit to strengthen and develop the non-alignment.

The Colombo summit will take up the urgent international problems of the moment, the preliminary agenda for the conference includes burning questions such as the review and appraisal of the international political situation, and the international economic situation and development.

We are positive that these questions will be discussed and solved in conformity with the common interests of the non-aligned countries.

We expect that the forthcoming summit will adopt potent measures for smashing the imperialists' moves to invade and plunder the countries of newly-emerging forces and giving more effective support and encouragement to the peoples' struggle for freedom, liberation and the consolidation of national independence, and that it will take practical steps to abolish the old international economic order introduced willfully by the imperialists and establish a new international economic order conforming to the will and interests of the progressive peoples of the world. We also expect the conference to pay deep attention to the strengthening of unity and cooperation of the non-aligned countries and to the organizational unity and development of this movement.

The democratic people's Republic of Korea will work hard to ensure that the fifth summit becomes a historic conference which will demonstrate the united strength of the non-alignment and make a great contribution to the development of this movement.

Q: What methods can the non-aligned countries employ to support the reunification of Korea?

A: The question of the Korean reunification, as a question of restoring the territory and people robbed by the foreign imperialists and establishing the sovereignty of the Korean nation for the whole country, is a link in the common cause of the non-aligned countries against imperialism and for independence. Therefore, in order to achieve the reunification of Korea it is necessary to strengthen the unity with the international revolutionary forces while increasing our own internal revolutionary forces.

The Korean people have always enjoyed support and encouragement from the non-aligned countries in their struggle to make the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The heads of state of many non-aligned countries have until now actively supported our people's cause of national reunification in the international arena, including the summit conferences of non-aligned countries. Particularly the fourth summit denominated the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the "two Koreas" plot, and adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag.

This support and encouragement of the non-aligned countries greatly inspire our people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The first question which must be solved for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. general assembly.

In solving such questions, our people highly value the active support and encouragement of the non-aligned countries.

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# THE ART MARKET

## From Tibet to Black Africa Via Iran

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 16 (H.T.).—Politics, commercial rivalry, exacting scholarship and a second-rank painter's masterpiece helped make this a memorable week in the London salerooms.

In the political department: streams of refugees, who carried their treasures with them as they left Tibet, are being forced to sell in order to survive. This gave collectors an unusual opportunity to pick up high-quality Tibetan art at Sotheby's on Monday.

As for commercial rivalry, it undoubtedly contributed to the staggering price of \$25,730 paid for an Iranian glass bowl that is probably worth no more than a sixth of that. The bowl was hotly disputed by two London-based Iranian dealers at a sale Tuesday, also at Sotheby's.

Exacting scholarship helped account for some seemingly very high prices for rather banal African objects at Christie's on Wednesday. The sale was a triumph because the collector (the late James Hooper) was famous and Christie's, drawing on the unrivaled expertise of William Fagg, was able to pinpoint objects exactly in time and place.

For outsiders, perhaps the biggest surprise of the week came Wednesday at Sotheby's when a painting by Jacques-Louis Agasse, a Swiss who moved to England in 1800, made \$154,000. Agasse was a painter of the British school and a second-ranker, at that. But this work, from Mrs. Jack Dick's collection, was his masterpiece. And the buyer, New York dealer Barry Dornstein, was acting on behalf of an unnamed collector who obviously thought it was an extraordinary canvas.

Doubts Tibetan objects are surrounded by many uncertainties—about periods and localities. On Monday, a typical case involved four Buddhist banners, or tankas, showing incarnate lamas in seated positions, surrounded by small Buddha figures. The Sotheby's catalog dated them to the 14th-15th century A.D. This would have been remarkable in view of the world colors—traditional red, saffron orange, blue and greenish turquoise.

As they were being laid out on the block, Michael Webb, a Sotheby's director who was conducting the sale, announced that they could be as late as the 17th century—there was a divergence of opinion. That, however, did not prevent them from being sold to two dealers at \$2,880.

\$1,210, \$1,870 and \$2,200 respectively.

Immediately after, a very large (382 by 217 centimeters) silk tapestry came up. The gaudy 19th-century colors made it seem dangerously close to the kind of artifact that colonels from the Indian Army once brought back as curios to England. No estimate was given, indicating Sotheby's justified uncertainty. But the expensive color reproduction in the catalog suggested secret optimism. It was bought by the Victoria and Albert Museum for the phenomenal price of \$5,500.

Iranians The next day, the two Iranian dealers were on the premises and some of the prices bore so little relationship to market prices that one could not help wondering whether the auction was not an entertaining game rather than a sequence of genuine transactions.

It is, however, just possible that there are amateurs both green enough and rich enough to pay more than the \$1,802 that Mansour Mokhtarnade laid out for a pair of vulgar steel candlesticks, made in the late 19th century. Dealers presumably still expect a profit when selling.

But it is harder to believe that this could be true of the footed steel bowl from the same period for which Mr. Mokhtarnade's rival, Hushang Mahboubian, paid \$1,080. This is four times the normal price. Minutes before, a 19th-century mortar made the usual price of \$280. Least credible, of course, was

the \$25,730 glass bowl bought by Mr. Mahboubian. It was described as Achaemenid—referring to the Iranian dynasty—"circa 5th century." The object is of considerable beauty and rarity. It might be a century or two later than the catalog suggests but is nonetheless remarkable for being almost intact despite its age.

Having said that, the object is small (18 centimeters in diameter), not spectacular and unlikely to appeal to many buyers. Sotheby's was privately hoping to get \$5,000 to \$10,000 for it. Few Western buyers or institutions would be likely to pay even as much as that.

To put this price in perspective: a silver bowl of the same period, style and size went for \$1,970 to the same buyer. So the price of the glass bowl can be entirely attributed to the competition between the two Iranians.

African Objects At Christie's on Wednesday, it might have seemed that some greenhorns were running amok when the 159 lots from the James Hooper collection came up. For example, a Yoruba wood group of a mother and child only 17 centimeters high was astonishingly expensive at \$4,840, nearly five times over the higher pre-sale estimate. French expert Charles Ratton called it an "easy object for beginners in African art with lots of money."

The success was partly due to the unusually high standard of scholarship set by William Fagg, now retired from the British Museum.

Owo ivory bowl and cover from the Hooper collection which sold for \$24,200 at Christie's in London.



The mother and child group was not only pinpointed to a definite town—Abeokuta—but attributed to a craftsman called Alakinde or his father, Babu-bi, born about 1840. Such precision is founded on Fagg's unparalleled experience and his years of field work.

This came out best in his remarkable presentation of a footed ivory bowl and cover, from Owo, carved with human figures and animals. The kingdom of Owo, between Yorubaland and Benin, with a highly original culture equaling, in Fagg's opinion, that of Ife, the famous city

of the Benin bronze makers. Although hundreds of trunks, now known to be of Owo origin, were in Western collections by 1890, it was not until then that Owo art was identified as an entity—after a visit there by Fagg and the late Kenneth Murray. The ivories had been previously mistaken for Yoruba or Benin. It is moreover possible to date such pieces to the early 19th century at the latest and more probably earlier. There are about six or eight specimens of the type sold on Wednesday. So that makes the price of \$24,200 a little less breathtaking than it might have seemed at first.

Similarly, a bronze head from Udo—a town some 15 miles west of Benin—datable to the 16th century, would hardly have made \$20,900 had it not been for the "monograph" on Udo art and related evidence printed in the catalog.

This Christie's sale holds a lesson for market professionals. Scholarship is becoming increasingly important in the saleroom. It is to the art market what advanced technology is to modern warfare—the condition of success.

## VENICE BIENNALE

### From 'Pure Hell' to Acceptable Ideology

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, July 16 (H.T.).—The Venice Biennale opens its doors to the public Sunday in 21 different locations throughout the city. It has, over the past four years, gone through an extraordinary metamorphosis involving a change of legal status voted by the Italian Parliament and now enjoys the advantages of a budget of \$5 billion lire.

The new formula makes room for a lot more than the fine arts. Theater, music, dance, cinema, design, architecture, urbanism, sociology are also provided for, as well as seminars and "permanent work groups" on a variety of subjects, some of them relatively abstract but all of them reflecting the Biennale's desire to differentiate itself from "bourgeois culture."

Indeed the past four years seem to have been marked by the sort of debate that echoes still in the catalogues (Biennale President Rinaldo Ossola described those years as "pure hell") and which seeks to define the criteria of ideological acceptability. This is an almost impossible task in the absence of any general philosophy of art and considering that the debate is being held within the mirrored labyrinth of dialectics. The resulting declarations tend to be reminiscent of the Calvinist theory of grace and redemption in which God, here personified by the historical process, damns a few of those who seemed most likely to be saved in order to prevent the others from succumbing to the sin of complacency.

The first offering brought to the altar, then, is a show devoted to Spain from the beginning of the Civil War to the present. This show is located in the main pavilion of the Biennale gardens and includes the major anti-Franco artists that distinguished this period. The fact that many of them have been shown in the Spanish pavilion as official representatives of Spanish art in recent years rather takes the edge off the idea, but the case is subtly argued that this only goes to show what a Machiavellian rascal General Franco was. There is probably a much better case to be made for this latter statement, especially since the argument, as presented, tends to fall back on the artists themselves for letting themselves be manipulated in this way.

The show—which might have been more to the point when General Franco was still alive—was set up over protest from the present Spanish government and consequently the Spanish pavilion will remain closed this year. In respect to content, the exhibition includes a number of works that were displayed in the Spanish pavilion of 1957 and progresses up to the present through Mrs. Julio Gonzalez, Antonio Tapies, Juan Genoves, Eduardo Arroyo and some 40 others. It is certainly far from being uninteresting and nor can it be said that the subject has been ex-

hausted, but there is a nagging feeling that the Biennale, poor old dear, is probably going to get clobbered from left and right as used to be a virtuoso feat.

The various national pavilions are functioning in their own way, except that this year, works displayed have been chosen mainly (but not mainly) to illustrate the theme of said pavilion. The theme is taken loosely so that countries (for instance, Dutch) are showing a display on the requirements of urban living while Sweden, seen fit to illustrate the staples of soft technology. Israel is presenting a large environmental sculpture by Karavan. The Soviet Union, the other hand, has chosen to show how the urban environment in that country is afflicted with a bombastic scene while the indoor living space made distressing with pots and glasswork worthy of Mrs. Potts. The United States, for its part, has chosen to bear testimony to "The Vitality of Contemporary American Art" with works by 15 artists from Motherwell (1915) to Bill Beckley (b. 1940) all pretty cool and elegant, characterized by what is described as Cultural Irony.

There is very little that human in all this once the intentions have been set aside. A by "human" I mean the possibility for a work of art to be together concept and emotion (even in the most trivial statements) and to relate to needs and the vulnerability it makes men live and move.

We have concepts by brush—concepts paved with good intentions, concepts stark with irony. As for art (the word may suggest a wistfully objective approach to emotion) it turns mainly towards incommunicable, private memories, a defensive, sentimentalism disinterested, Olden Nash's turtle, twist of decks of aggressive irony.

Or else, avoiding the issue, there are formal exercises, endless scales—major and minor, diatonic and chromatic. A number of these works we probably come through quite ferociously in a different context but the present context, being an attitude of sophisticated formality, is in fact abominable.

The same comments are applicable to a great extent, the show in the former pavilion on the Giudecca, devoted to the avant-garde of the four years—a show intended to make up for time lost. The level here is, however, considerably higher—Hailaud, Kunkin, Rezacat, Poirier, Lark Shields are more of the sort that stand out for utterly different reasons among the intellectual clowning and formally garish here assembled.

The major exhibitions remain open to Oct. 10 while these dance and cinema will undoubtedly have a shorter run.

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The Trustees of the National Museums of Canada expect in the next few months to recommend a Director of the National Gallery of Canada to succeed Dr. Jean Sutherland Boggs who resigned as of July 1, 1976. Interested candidates are asked to write to the Secretary-General, National Museums of Canada before October 1, 1976.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for nominating candidates to the Canadian Government which makes the final decision.

Preference will be given to candidates with Canadian experience in the visual arts.

Reply: National Gallery Search Committee c/o Office of the Secretary-General National Museums of Canada 300 Esplanade Laurier Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

National Museums Canada / Musées nationaux Canada







[illegible]

an annual rate of 12 per cent. But the falling value of the pound, which closed at \$1.745 compared with 1.7815 last night, will soon be reflected in increased prices in the shops.

Annual inflation rates for other major countries include: Belgium 9.8 per cent, France 8.5, Japan 8.8, the United States 5.3 and West Germany 5.1.

**La Stampa Strike Recedes**

**TURIN, July 16 (AP).—**A 19-day strike against the newspaper *La Stampa* has been suspended.



## Franc Drops 1%; Official Support Light

See France Opting Lower Rate

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 16 (IET).—The franc tumbled on the foreign exchange market here today as the government's official position was seen to be less than willing to effect a devaluation.

The franc's lowest point today it fell to 165.85 francs to buy one dollar, down from 166.25 francs yesterday and 166.40 francs at the beginning of the month. Some speculators said the franc's decline was a decline of 1.5 per cent a day.

View among foreign exchange dealers is that it will cost 4.5 francs to buy a dollar, if not more. They base their opinion on the way the Bank of France has been acting in the past—more to the point, acting when the rate against the dollar slipped from 165 to 166 this morning the central bank was not in the market to moderate the slide.

Estimates of the bank's support today ranged to a sum of \$100 million—some the figure at only \$50 million. Even the larger amount was considered insufficient to affect the market to any significant extent.

In addition, comments yesterday by Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade that "no devaluation is foreseen" was taken by the market to mean exactly the opposite. Feeding this view was the choice of words that the franc did not "move very substantially" from current levels. The word "substantially" was the operative word in provoking today's selling.

Sellers emphasize that what is at stake is the franc's long-term stability. The franc's weakness is a threat to the strength of the dollar. By note, for example, that the franc has remained stable since the Swiss franc and even firmed modestly against the Swiss mark this week.

The franc weakened against all currencies, including sterling, which itself lost ground against the dollar. Late today, the franc was being quoted at 166.25 francs, compared with 166.40 francs yesterday and 166.40 francs at the beginning of the month. The franc's decline was a decline of 1.5 per cent a day.

When the attack against the franc began it was trading at 165.85 francs to buy one dollar, down from 166.25 francs yesterday and 166.40 francs at the beginning of the month. The franc's decline was a decline of 1.5 per cent a day.

Some market observers say the franc's decline is not surprising, given the fact that the franc's decline is a threat to the strength of the dollar. By note, for example, that the franc has remained stable since the Swiss franc and even firmed modestly against the Swiss mark this week.

When the attack against the franc began it was trading at 165.85 francs to buy one dollar, down from 166.25 francs yesterday and 166.40 francs at the beginning of the month. The franc's decline was a decline of 1.5 per cent a day.

## West Uneasy Over Mounting Communist Debt

By Michael Getler

BONN, July 16 (WPT).—The huge financial debt to Western treasuries being piled up by Eastern Europe is attracting increased attention and some concern among both business and government leaders in Western Europe.

Economic specialists here estimate the total debt to the West for trade and credits of the Soviet Union and other Eastern-bloc countries is now above \$32 billion, a jump of about \$10 billion in one year.

The latest note of caution came in a report released yesterday by the Bundesbank which reported that despite a slight dip in West Germany's trade surplus with the East in the first quarter of this year, the collective East European debt to West Germany alone remains "extraordinarily high" at about \$8 billion.

"It is not just the actual amount that is worrisome," says one senior government official, "but rather the rapid rate of growth and the question of how far it should be allowed to go."

Free to Spend on Arms? "It is not just a matter of helping them finance their harvests and some long-term growth in their economies," adds another economics specialist. "Now it becomes a question of whether the Western nations are financing quite a bit of economic leeway and investment for the other side and freeing other resources of theirs to go into more armaments."

Another point raised by government officials is that the substantial Western credits to these already developed countries might be easier to accept if the Eastern

bloc did more in transferring developmental aid, rather than arms, to underdeveloped countries.

Though Bundesbank officials stress that they see no real danger for Western banks in the heavy borrowing thus far, they also acknowledge privately that the subject of the massive debt is "more and more discussed" and that it is clear that the rate of increase "can't go on."

Officials here, however, foresee still more heavy borrowing again this year as poor grain harvests are forecast again in much of Eastern Europe.

Specialists say the total Eastern debt has probably grown to about \$35 billion since the first of this year and they do not quarrel with a recent estimate of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that it might reach \$40 billion by the end of the year.

A Third of Debt Is Russian Of the roughly \$33 billion estimated debt at the end of 1975, officials estimate about one-third of that—about \$11 billion—is accounted for by the Soviet Union. The indebtedness of the rest of Eastern Europe, as it imports Western goods and technology, has more than tripled in the past five years, they add.

To the extent that there is concern in banking circles, it is over creditworthiness of individual countries as opposed to concern over the more global East-West strategy issues raised by government leaders. There is little worry about loan guarantees from the Soviet Union, which is rich in natural resources and gold. There is more concern about countries such as Poland, Romania and East Germany.

Poland and Romania, however, appear to be making successful efforts to reduce their balance-of-payments deficits in recent months, according to Bundesbank figures.

Some U.S. specialists in Europe feel that there is probably more worrying being done over the debt level in East European countries, especially those without natural resources to export, than in West Germany for example.

Others raise the question of whether the East has now had such a heavy dose of Western imports and technology that it cannot really get along without it for the next step.

Surprised by Increase

This, in turn, raises the question of whether Western trade will be used as more of a lever now to extract some policy concessions from the East on various issues. On the other hand, the booming credit business with Eastern Europe in recent years also helped keep unemployment levels from getting even worse in the United States and West Germany in particular.

Some say that many Western governments were actually caught by surprise by the dimensions of the Eastern debt. Now, officials acknowledge, the progress is watched closely and the matter was also discussed at the economic summit of major Western powers in Puerto Rico last month.

While there is still no general strategy or general agreement at the top on how, if at all, to react to the situation, sources say there is agreement to pay more attention and stay in closer contact, in part to avoid surprises.

## Sees Lower Inflation, Unemployment

## U. S. Raises '76 Growth Estimate

WASHINGTON, July 16 (IET).

—In a revision of its short-range economic forecast, the Ford administration predicted today that the economy will grow faster—with less inflation and unemployment—than was previously anticipated.

In line with this overall view, the government late today reported that industrial production in June rose 0.3 per cent. This is inline with official forecasts that while growth this year will be faster than expected, the rate of expansion in the second half will be slower than that of the first six months. In May, output rose 0.7 per cent.

The June increase brought the index (1967 equals 100) to 129.9, up 16 per cent from the low set in March, 1975, but about 1.5 per cent below the high registered in June, 1974.

The administration now estimates 1976 growth of "real," or inflation-adjusted, gross national product of 6.8 per cent, up from its previous January estimate of 6.2 per cent. Last year, real GNP declined 2 per cent.

The administration estimates that the consumer price index for December will be 5 per cent higher than in December 1975. The January estimate had put the December-to-December increase at 5.9 per cent.

Unemployment under the new estimate will fall below 7 per cent later this year and will average 7.3 per cent for 1976. The previous estimate was that unemployment would average 7.7 per cent this year. Last year, it averaged 8.5 per cent.

The revised estimates are in line with previous statements by administration officials and essentially reflect the improvement the economy has already experienced so far this year.

The administration also revised its estimates of the federal budget receipts outlays and deficits for the fiscal years 1976 and 1977 and the transition quarter ending Sept. 30 that separates the two years.

The administration now officially estimates the deficit for fiscal year 1976 ended June 30 at \$69.6 billion, about \$6.4 billion lower than it estimated last

January. The 1975 deficit was \$49.6 billion.

The transition-quarter deficit is expected to total \$20 billion, or about \$1.9 billion higher than the January estimate. The deficit for fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter combined thus will only be \$2.5 billion less than estimated in January.

The administration now sees the deficit for fiscal 1977, which begins Oct. 1, totaling \$47.5 billion. The January estimate was \$43 billion.

At a news conference, Budget Director James Lynn said that "unless Congress changes its mind

promptly, it will be adding still another \$13 billion to fiscal 1977 spending" that is not reflected in the new administration estimates.

For calendar 1977, the estimate for real GNP growth is unchanged at 5.7 per cent.

Unemployment next year is now expected to average 6.4 per cent rather than the previously forecast 6.9 per cent. Consumer prices are expected to rise by 5.7 per cent next year.

The estimate for corporate profits has been revised downward by \$4 billion to \$153 billion this year and by \$3 billion to \$178 billion next year.

## Prices Retreat on Big Board On Fears of Tighter Credit

NEW YORK, July 16 (IET).

—Nervousness about U.S. monetary policy kept the prices on the New York Stock Exchange in retreat today following a broad decline yesterday.

The monetary concern emerged after the Federal Reserve reported late yesterday a larger than expected rise in the nation's money supply, fueling fears of a renewed rise in short-term interest rates.

Although, theoretically, an expanding money supply is conducive to economic expansion, last week's \$2.8-billion jump in the basic M-1 supply, and a \$3.9-billion leap in the M-2 supply, may prompt the Fed to again tighten its monetary policy to hold back inflation, analysts said.

Some analysts reiterated that part of the market's weakness stemmed from disappointment over the failure of the Dow Jones industrial average to hold above the 1000 level. These analysts said that each time the index hits 1000, the market seems to attract profit-taking, particularly by large institutional investors.

The Dow was off 4.25 at 983.21. Declines outnumbered advances by about 85 to 40.

Volume totaled 20.45 million shares, compared with 20.40 million yesterday.

Heavily-traded Virginia Electric & Power eased 1/8 to 13 7/8.

Telephone lost 2 to 78 1/4 despite higher earnings. Burroughs, which also reported improved quarterly results, slipped 3/8 to 101 5/8.

Other weak spots included Digital Equipment, off 3 1/4 to 172 1/2; Kodak, 1 1/4 to 100 1/2; IBM, 2 1/4 to 274; Ford Motor 1 3/8 to 57 1/4; Crane, 3 7/8 to 33 1/8; and Polaroid, 1 to 40 3/8.

But Bristol-Myers rose 1/8 to 82 5/8. It said it has received government permission to market its new antibiotic, Amikacin, in the United States.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined, with the index off 0.58 to 108.02.

American Manufacturing fell 1 3/8 to 7. It said yesterday it is engaged in discussions to sell its business and assets for cash to Colonial Commercial Corp., which edged up 1/8 to 4 1/8.

Syntex eased 3/4 to 32 1/2, while Houston Oil dropped 1/8 to 58 3/8.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed lower across the board with the soybean complex again posting the heaviest declines.

Soybean futures, coming off a limit decline of 20 cents a bushel yesterday, fell 15 cents. Soybean meal was down about \$5 a ton while soy oil was barely steady. Oats futures declined 3 cents, wheat 2 1/2 and corn 2 1/4.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	706.0	593.4
Profits	37.2	36.8
Per Share	1.33	1.31
Six Months		
Revenue	1,342.9	1,144.3
Profits	65.34	58.1
Per Share	2.34	2.12
Aluminum Co. of America		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	759.9	577.6
Profits	42.4	22.1
Per Share	1.28	0.84
Six Months		
Revenue	1,407.0	1,159.0
Profits	85.0	50.8
Per Share	1.88	1.48
Boise Cascade		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	506.6	389.2
Profits	27.6	18.2
Per Share	0.84	0.61
Six Months		
Revenue	909.5	684.5
Profits	44.5	30.8
Per Share	1.51	1.04
Burroughs Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	464.3	418.9
Profits	42.5	39.1
Per Share	1.05	0.99
Six Months		
Revenue	898.6	789.1
Profits	86.7	82.5
Per Share	1.68	1.58
Celanese Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	558.0	480.0
Profits	23.0	11.0
Per Share	1.55	0.75
Six Months		
Revenue	1,100.0	932.0
Profits	47.0	4.0
Per Share	3.22	0.16
Champion International		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	758.6	603.0
Profits	21.0	14.0
Per Share	0.82	0.44
Six Months		
Revenue	1,440.4	1,132.9
Profits	52.3	26.1
Per Share	1.63	0.75
Share Dil.	1.39	0.71
China Manhattan Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	30.1	54.5
Per Share	0.94	1.70
Profits	30.8	74.7
Per Share	0.98	2.33
Six Months		
Revenue	57.3	118.3
Per Share	1.79	3.69
Profits	55.5	136.5
Per Share	1.75	4.38
Chemical New York Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	21.8	27.6
Per Share	1.50	1.91
Profits	21.9	27.1
Per Share	1.52	1.88
Six Months		
Revenue	42.2	54.4
Per Share	2.92	3.77
Profits	43.3	53.7
Per Share	2.93	3.72
Continental Illinois		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	33.1	30.94
Per Share	1.90	1.77
Profits	33.1	27.6
Per Share	1.90	1.59
Six Months		
Revenue	66.22	62.3
Per Share	3.32	3.61
Profits	65.4	59.0
Per Share	3.75	3.40
Crown Cork & Seal		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	238.4	208.4
Profits	12.1	10.9
Per Share	0.80	0.64
Six Months		
Revenue	444.5	392.8
Profits	22.94	20.1
Per Share	1.28	1.17
Crown Zellerbach		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	519.8	445.8
Profits	22.64	15.6
Per Share	0.95	0.63
Six Months		
Revenue	1,013.0	849.9
Profits	47.41	34.41
Per Share	1.91	1.39
Easton Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	464.6	410.4
Profits	28.63	17.6
Per Share	1.68	1.01
Six Months		
Revenue	888.5	811.5
Profits	45.3	28.5
Per Share	2.61	1.63
First Boston Inc.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	31.3	29.3
Profits	1.5	4.11
Per Share	0.47	1.38
Six Months		
Revenue	67.7	62.4
Profits	6.3	9.3
Per Share	1.93	2.87
First National Boston Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	10.4	11.62
Per Share	0.83	0.96
Profits	10.2	11.4
Per Share	0.84	0.94
Six Months		
Revenue	19.5	25.94
Per Share	1.61	2.10
Profits	19.61	26.4
Per Share	1.62	2.18
Great Western Financial		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	114.3	98.4
Profits	11.02	7.11
Per Share	0.74	0.48
Six Months		
Revenue	224.8	194.8
Profits	21.61	14.44
Per Share	1.45	0.97
Kraftco Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,238.3	1,201.3
Profits	36.1	28.02
Per Share	1.30	1.04
Six Months		
Revenue	2,471.9	2,425.2
Profits	70.4	53.3
Per Share	2.52	1.91
Manufacturers Hanover Corp.		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	34.3	32.6
Per Share	1.16	1.20
Profits	34.3	32.6
Per Share	1.16	1.10
Six Months		
Revenue	67.7	74.7
Per Share	2.28	2.52
Profits	67.4	64.1
Per Share	2.28	2.52
North American Phillips		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	422.5	364.1
Profits	14.7	7.8
Per Share	1.16	0.69
Six Months		
Revenue	804.7	676.8
Profits	24.4	9.5
Per Share	1.94	0.88
R.J. Reynolds Industries		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,383.5	1,203.2
Profits	95.04	91.6
Per Share	2.02	2.02
Share Dil.	1.87	1.81
Six Months		
Revenue	2,688.1	2,305.7
Profits	170.9	148.97
Per Share	3.23	3.29
Share Dil.	3.35	2.97

## Gold Plummets; New Sale Is Set

LONDON, July 16 (Reuters).—Gold fell \$440 on the bullion market here today, closing around \$118.75 an ounce.

This was the lowest level since early January, 1974. The price was set at \$119.10 at the morning fix and at \$117.85 in the afternoon.

Dealers ascribed the fall to lack of buying interest and disappointment at the result of the International Monetary Fund's gold auction Wednesday, at which 780,000 ounces were sold at \$122.05 an ounce. In Washington later today, the IMF announced that its third gold auction will be held on Sept. 15.

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Many hotels abroad add surcharges that can double the cost of overseas telephone calls. But now, from Ireland, you can call home without using up your travel budget. A three-minute station credit card call on nights or Sundays, for instance, will come to only \$4.05 plus tax on your phone bill when you get home, and 50 pence (less than one dollar) surcharge on your hotel bill. If you prefer to charge the call to your room, the surcharge will be a moderate percentage of the cost of the call.

Ireland is the first country in Europe to adopt TELEPLAN. And TELEPLAN is the economical way to call home from foreign hotels.





## NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 15—Closing Prices

— 1976 —	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	— 1975 —	Stocks and Bonds	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close
High													
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	GenCorp	72	9	101	12 1/2
26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	GenCorp	26 1/2	17 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
44 1/2	37 1/2	GenCorp	1.14	37	39	39 1/2	44 1/2	37					



July 1915

[illegible]



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
**WILL WENG**

## SPACE-SAVING—By George Rose Smith

ACROSS	ACROSS
1 Mary —	82 Coarse kin
— Lincoln	84 Laid
3 Biblical	85 Barked
— brother	86 Accost worm
5 Taj Mahal site	89 Bedsticks
13 Pare	92 Marle and
16 Sheltered	— Thurbie
20 City	93 Station
— Ecuador	97 — down
21 Promenade	— (make) poem
22 Emulaser	98 Pansous (anal)
23 — Medals	100 —
25 Weeklight	101 Florida city
27 African native	103 City blankets
28 Kind of glam	104 J.C. or Sam
— modies	105 State
31 Draft org.	107 Mountains of
— Dazee	— West
34 Bakers: Sp.	111 High-back
35 Can's hostile	112 Astride
— Perichite	113 Criminal
— Two wives of	116 Mineral
— Henry VIII	118 Keenpears
43 Average	122 Sweet or
44 South —	— Slavic City
— — Strachin	123 Flat color
49 Sparkling	134 Sea or air
53 On	135 Slack
— Incaquillere	140 Fair Faithful
54 Business	— does
— abhrs.	129 Precept
56 "Golden—"	131 Antelope
— Work shift	133 Anion
58 Gay Nineties,	— garment
— for one	134 Frounon
60 Saline	137 Hippoblasters
62 Reddish,	139 Restrictied
— in Spain	141 Care for
63 Bus handhold	142 Benries
67 Foker	— terranus
68 Subjects	146 Bonlevard
69 Powders	151 Impresarios
72 Ties on	155 Dagwood et al.
74 Office off	157 Tied
75 Sireni to	154 Flatish area
— Bolen, & E.	156 St. Antoinette
77 — art bers	—
81 Printer's	156 Second Groups
— measures	157 Fever

DOWN	DOWN
1 Young ones	9 Panay native
2 Spread	10 Bell
3 Adjudge	11 Marsha and
4 Go	— family
5 —	12 Scavres
6 Wiedersuchen	13 — a
7 Swat	— tarabunt
7 Tio: Fr.	14 Miss St. Clara
8 Headlight	— and others
9 —	15 Siete Abies

[illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
16 Les Ensis—	44 Ura williga	71 Tariff advo-	99 Tasse	126 Scandalous
17 So-so marks	45 Casanet	cates of 1898's	102 Dye	130 Lyric work
18 Misere	46 Highway strip	72 Fish	104 "Ken can	132 Without point
19 Paroled at	47 Aces	73 "Tomy king	105 "— voice	134 "— for, one
20 Indistinctly	48 "Fetians	75 Batters	107 Norgins	138 Eat
21 Leaves in the	49 "The Lady	76 Krupp sile	109 "—	139 "— cot
22 Inrich	50 "—	78 Percors	110 Little sense	(quit by)
23 Light up	51 "—	80 Kopee afloat	111 "—	137 Bewilder
24 Goodbye	52 "—	81 "—	112 Appetites	138 "—
25 Sleethan city	53 "—	82 Hana	114 Dances	140 Bzzms.
26 Operetta	54 Irish comity	83 Move away	117 Tungen	for one
27 "—	55 Ralay-day	84 "—	119 On a grand	141 Struck's
28 Locations	56 scardities	85 Got get to	scale	Mable
29 Sacred book	61 Seal!	86 drive	120 Packaged	142 Young sheep
30 In love with	62 Puckry place	87 Appraize	again	144 Chem. suffices
31 Notable	64 Asbridge	88 Asbridge or	121 "—	145 "—
32 Footwear	66 "—	89 "—	hazardous	147 Got's nequity

## WEATHER

	C	P
ALGAEVE .....	21	70 Overcast
AMSTERDAM .....	21	71 Cloudy
ANTWERP .....	21	70 Clear
ATHENS .....	22	60 Clear
BELGIUM .....	21	68 Clear
BELGRADE .....	26	83 Clear
BOMBAY .....	23	86 Clear
BRUSSELS .....	26	89 Variable
BUCAREST .....	26	82 Clear
BUDAPEST .....	28	82 Clear
CASABLANCA .....	26	82 Clear
COPENHAGEN .....	23	75 Clear
COSTA DEL SOL .....	29	84 Clear
DUBLIN .....	17	63 Overcast
DUNDEE .....	23	68 Overcast
FLORENCE .....	26	70 Clear
FRANKFURT .....	22	80 Cloudy
GENEVA .....	26	89 Clear
HELSINKI .....	28	83 Clear
LONDON .....	22	70 Variable
LAS PALMAS .....	24	75 Clear
LISBON .....	28	79 Cloudy
LONDON .....	22	73 Cloudy

	C	H
MADRID	19	Bain
MILAN	32	Clear
MOSCOW	32	Partly Cloudy
MOSCOW	30	Overcast
MUNICH	48	Clear
NEW YORK	54	Cloudy
NEW YORK	57	Clear
OSLO	22	Cloudy
PARIS	32	Clear
PRAGUE	30	Clear
ROME	37	Clear
SOFIA	19	Showers
STOCKHOLM	26	Overcast
TEHRAN	—	Unavailable
TIEN TAI	27	Clear
TUNIS	31	Clear
VIENNA	29	Clear
WARSAW	—	Unavailable
WASHINGTON	32	Partly Cloudy
ZURICH	30	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

## THE GRIMMAN STORY

**THE GRUMMAN STORY**  
By Richard Threlson. Bantam, 402 pp. \$14.95

Reviewed by Pranshu Gupta

**T**HIS reviewer is an airplane buff, and if you are one, too, this is a good reference manual. Richard Thruelsen's research is exhaustive and his book is not merely a biography of the Grumman Corp., the fifth largest U.S. defense contractor, but a personal history of the U.S. aerospace industry, its rise and prosperity, its contribution to the nation's military might and how this industry eventually put man into space and on the moon. Mr. Thruelsen, a World War II airman, has a gift of not bogging the reader down in complex technological jargon. He writes lucidly, often employing anecdotes to emphasize his points. This is readable aviation history.

tion history. I am, however, also a journalist who has carefully studied the activities of the Grumman Corp. for more than three or four years. Grumman is not a third-rate defense contractor. It has produced planes for the armed services for the past 45 years; it is currently manufacturing the world's costliest supersonic fighter, the \$32-million F-14 Tomcat, which is being bought by the U.S. Navy, Iran and, possibly, by Japan, Saudi Arabia

More significantly, Grumman has had a curious record of shunning the defense industry in the recent past; it was perilously close to bankruptcy two years ago, despite a massive transfusion of funds from the Pentagon, and insolvency was avoided only when a group of Iranian and U.S. banks lent it hefty sums. It is hardly there clandestinely that Grumman had agreed to pay Iran \$26 million, to possibly

the techniques of such hoodluming.

Pranay Gupta is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

**Best Sellers**

*The New York Times*

The U.S. Defense Department.		The Federal Bureau of Investigation.	
Dr. Thruelsen's book contains virtually none of this material, which makes it incomplete and ultimately unsatisfactory to a serious student of the aerospace and military hardware business. His writing comes across as a paeon to Grumman but, in the light of the chain of controversies in which the company has been involved in recent years, the author had, I think, an obligation to dig more than gloss over		This book is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 116 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.	
		FICTION	
This week		Last Week's rank on list	
1 Trinity, by Leon Uris .....		1	18
2 The Deep, by Peter Benchley .....		2	7
3 The Great Lady by Harold Robbins .....		3	6
4 1984, by Gore Vidal .....		4	17
5 Sent in Black by James Macdonald .....		5	9
6 A Stranger in the Mirror, by Stanley Acker .....		6	11

problems. If he had tackled the technical and financial problems that Grumman experienced over the Tomcat fighter in a straightforward, perhaps reportorial, style, Mr. Thruelsen might have produced, on balance, a narrative that could have helped the languishing image of Grumman—and for the aerospace business in general. At least, the book would not have been construed as a sort of public-relations tome for an American business giant.	7 Crowned Heads, by Thomas Tryon	—	7
	8 The War and How to Win It, by Nicholas Meyer	4	8
	9 The Gemini Contenders, by Robert Ledford	8	15
	10 The Canadian Connection, by Spiro T. Agnew	10	2
	GENERAL		
	11 The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein	1	12
	12 When Our Men Went by Irving Howe with Kenneth Libin	3	20
	3 Secondhand Time, by Lilian Samuels	2	9
	4 A Year	Beauty and	

of an American business giant	A Year's History	
There is, of course, nothing	The Year's Best Mystery and	
wrong in producing publica-	Sports Stories by Gail Sheehy	
tions locked. But, in the case	and Beverly Sazonson with Ce-	
of the Lockharts and Gramma	mille Dubs	\$ 13
harley commissions scandals,	A Man Called Intrepid	
the aerospace industry itself needs	by William Fawcett	\$ 4 14
a restoration of credibility.	Passages, by Gail Sheehy	\$ 3
No one much believes these giants	Lyndon Johnson and the	
anymore. And the way to bring	American Dream, by Doris	
about such a restoration of cred-	Kennedy	\$ 9 2
ibility is not by swamping the	The Rockafellers, by Peter	
public in the styles of corporate	Culler and David Horowitz	\$ 6 11
	The Russians, by Hedrick	
	Smith	\$ 7 21
	Margot Fonteyn: Autobiog-	

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.73	(d) KB Income Fund.....	LP1.89
			\$11.50

Am. Express Int'l Fd .....	\$2.75	(f) Schlensker Benson Int. F. ....	\$11.50
Amstrad. Select Fd .....	\$2.85	(g) Schweizer Bank Ag. P. ....	\$2.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		(i) Leverage Cap. Hold. ....	\$2.55
(d) Barbond .....	\$F902.50	LYONNE INTERNATIONAL MGT. S.A.	
(d) Barmat .....	\$F902.50	— (w) L&M Multi-way Fd .....	\$F949.50
(d) Brobar .....	\$F902.50	(w) Magnolia Int'l Income .....	\$19.48
(d) Stockbar .....	\$F902.50	(m) Magnium Fund Ltd. ....	\$35.95
(d) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	\$13.31	(w) M&M Int'l. Fund .....	\$1.00
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. ....	\$4.98	(d) Newearth Int'l. Fund .....	\$1.75
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. ....	\$7.59	(d) Newearth Int'l. Fund .....	\$5.35
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) Nippon Fund .....	\$43.50
(w) Capital Int'l. ....	\$14.28	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .....	\$4.00
(w) Capital Italia S.A. ....	\$5.35	(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. ....	\$6.75
(d) Capital Reinvest. ....	LP11.90	(f) Pegasus Int'l. ....	\$6.75
(d) Carillon Open-End .....	\$12.25	PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.	
(d) Carillon Int'l. ....	\$3.24	— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund .....	\$1
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ....	\$223.41	(f) Sterling Fund .....	\$2
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l. A.O.R. ....	\$7.58	(d) Sterling Int'l. Fund .....	\$2.25
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. ....	\$1.24	(d) Santa Paul .....	LP1.50
CREDIT SUISSE		(d) Reinvest. ....	13.980
(d) Actions Suisse .....	\$F953.35	(d) Swiss Invest. ....	110.57
(d) Canage .....	\$F946	(w) Samurai Portfolio .....	\$F951
(d) Canada .....	\$F947.75	Share Realty N.V. ....	\$18.85
(d) O.S. Funds-Int'l. ....	\$F947.75	Share International N.V. ....	\$4.65
(d) Europe-Valor .....	\$F947.75	SEPRO:	
(d) U.Sec. ....	\$F947.75	— (w) Sestro (N.A.V.) .....	\$13.05
(d) Europe-Valor .....	\$F948.50	(w) RMH Special Fund .....	DM29.70
(d) Growth S.A. ....	\$F94.75	SOFID GROUP GERMANY:	
(d) CSF Fund .....	\$F94.75	— (f) Parfon Bv. R. Est. ....	\$F1.071
(d) Crossbow Fund .....	\$F94.75	(f) Securinvest .....	\$F957
(w) D.G.O. ....	\$64.55	(d) Soros Fund .....	\$340.45
(d) D.G.O. Fund (ex-div.) ....	\$1.17	(w) Star Fund .....	\$4.57
(d) Dryfus Fund Int'l. ....	\$12.32	SWISS BANK CORP.:	
(w) Dryfus International .....	\$12.47	— (d) America-Valor .....	\$F978
(w) Europe Obligations .....	LP1.028	— (d) America-Valor .....	\$F978
FOIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		— (d) Japan Portfolio .....	\$F978.55
(d) Int'l. Beteiligend. ....	DM21.10	(d) Gieseler New Ser. ....	\$F918
(d) Int'l. Beteiligend. ....	DM21.40	(d) R. B. R. ....	\$F918
FIDELITY:		(d) Universal Fund .....	\$F961.00
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets .....	\$14.35	(w) Talent Global Fund .....	\$2.05
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. ....	\$11.55	(w) Tokyo Pan. Bond (East) ..	\$37.10
(w) Fidelity Europ. Fd. ....	\$26.57	(w) Transatlantic Fund .....	\$20.54
(d) Fidelity World Fd. ....	\$12.58	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(w) Fidelity World Fd. ....	\$12.58	— (d) Ames U.S. Sh. ....	\$F95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund .....	\$23.45	— (d) Bond Invest. ....	\$F95
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .....	\$25.55	(d) Bond Invest. ....	\$F95
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .....	\$25.57	(d) Bond Invest. ....	\$F95
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(d) Fidelity World Fd. ....	\$12.58	(d) Bond Invest. ....	\$F

## Best Sellers

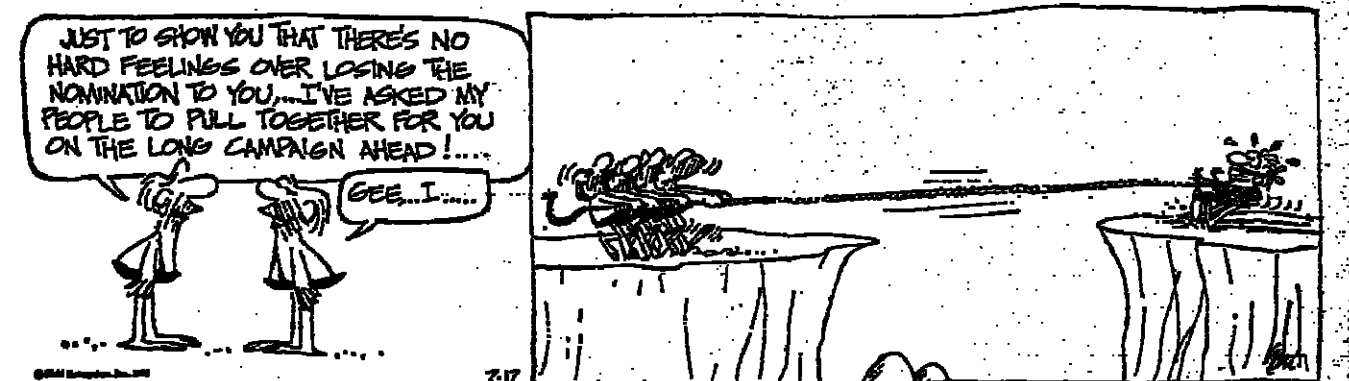
The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from  
more than 250 bookstores in 110 com-  
munities throughout the United States.  
Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

**FICTION**

Fiction		Week ends	Last week
1	Trinity, by Leon Uris	1	2
2	The Deep, by Peter Benchley	2	1
3	The Lonely Lady, by Harold Robbins	3	6
4	Death by Coffee, by Robert L. Fish	4	15
5	Secret Place, by Helen MacInnes	5	9
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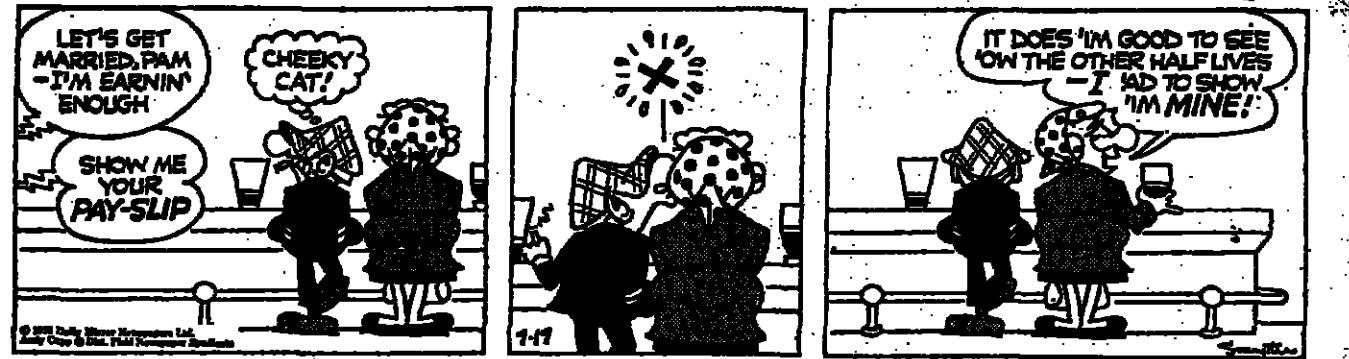
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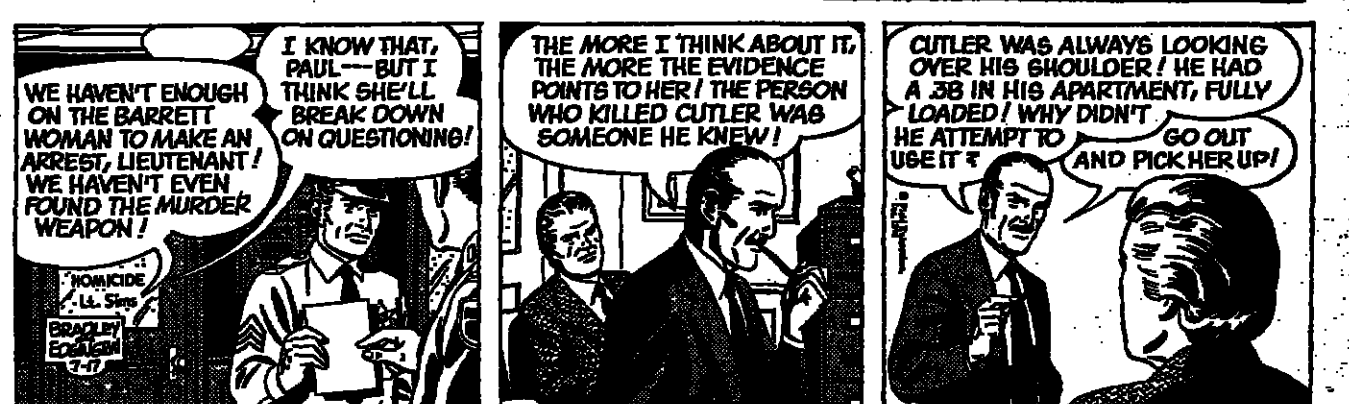
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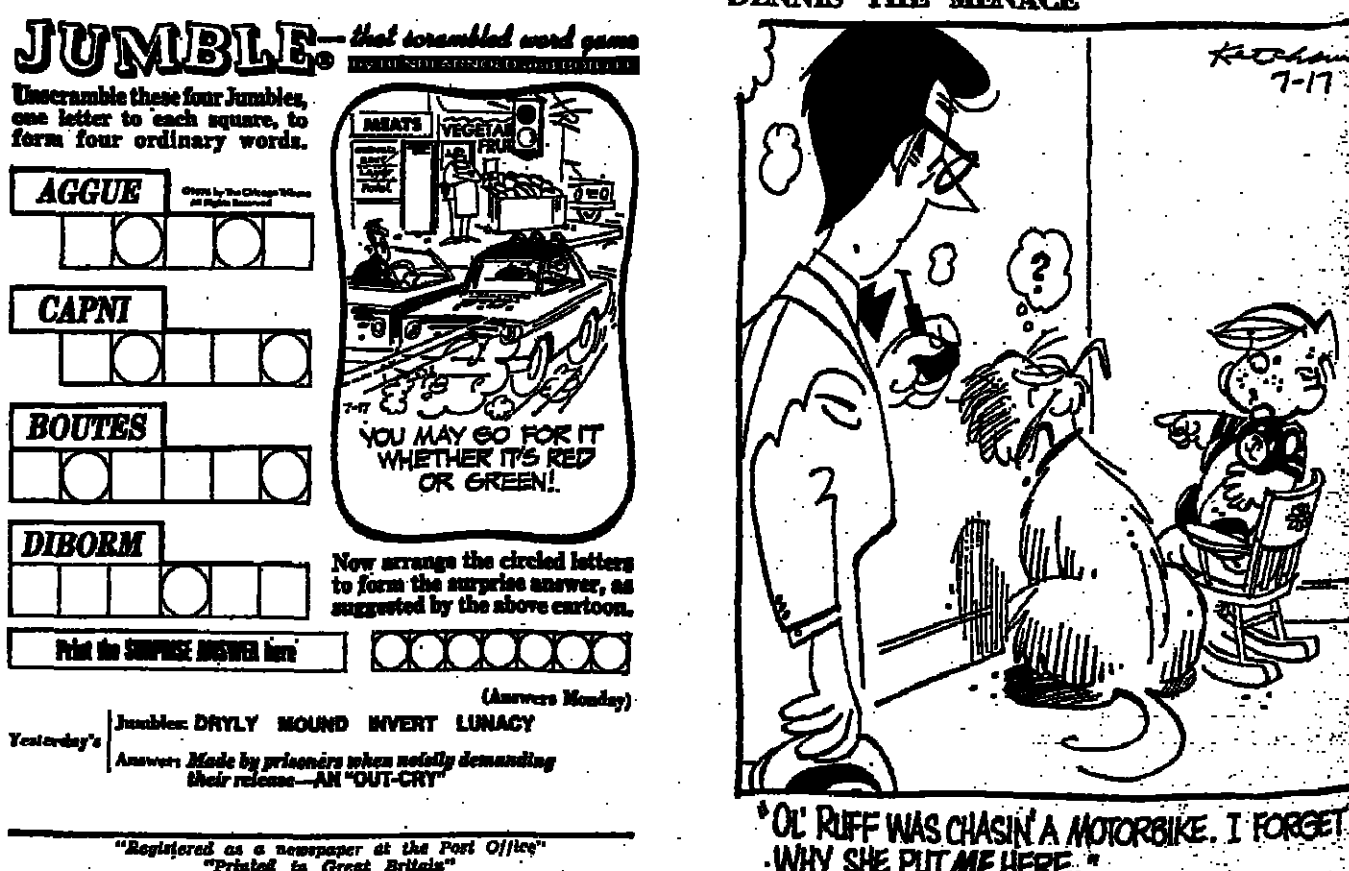
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



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مكتبة ابن بطوطة



# Taiwan Rejects Olympic Resolve and Withdraws

*'We are listed here as the Olympic Committee of the Republic of China, and that is the name that the organization has accepted us by.'*

*To tell us now at the last minute that we cannot use the name is unwarranted political interference in an apolitical sporting event, so there is no way we can accept this proposal.'*—Nia Ping-yih.

Continued from Page 11

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athletes from all over the world were already in Montreal. "But the committee," she added, "continued to deplore what she called the Canadian government's failure to live up to its obligations as hosts to the Olympics."

Chao Cheng-hung, president of the All-China Sports Federation, issued a statement here charging the "two superpowers," the United States and the Soviet Union, with leading a plot to allow the Taiwanese to take part in the Olympics.

"We are resolutely opposed to the participation by the so-called sports organization of the Chiang clique in whatever form and under whatever name in the Olympic Games," his statement said.

Mr. Chao, who is vice-minister of the Chinese Sport and Physical Culture Commission, said that his organization was the only legitimate sports body in the entire territory of China, including "Taiwan province," and that any move to keep the Taiwan team here was entirely illegal.

U.S. 1980 Pledge

MONTREAL, July 16 (Reuters).—U.S. officials pledged today there would be no political interference in the 1980 Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid and that all countries approved by the IOC would be able to take part.

The pledge was made at a press conference given by representatives of the games, which will take place at the winter sports center in New York State.

Jack Shea, supervisor of the Lake Placid Organizing Committee, said that President Ford's criticism of the Canadian government's stand on the participation of Taiwan in the current games showed that the U.S.

administration would take no similar measures against any country in 1980.

"There we have the President of the United States on record that he is against any action that goes against the rules of the IOC," Mr. Shea said.

Mr. Shea said that Lord Killanin had asked at a session today if Cuba, which has no diplomatic relations with the United States, would have any problem in sending its athletes to Lake Placid. "I was able to tell him that we consider the affirmation we

have from our government would hold as far as the 1980 games are concerned," Mr. Shea added.

Mr. Shea said that Mr. Ford, "by objecting to the injection of politics into the games in Montreal, has indicated the future action of the United States would be to cause no hindrance to the games."

The Rev. Bernard Fell, an executive of the organizing committee for 1980, said at the press conference that he and his Lake Placid colleagues had applauded Lord Killanin "for his efforts to remove politics from the games."

He added: "The country that is awarded the privilege of holding the Olympic Games must abide by the rules and a government not abiding by them, I feel, commits a serious breach."

FIFA Admits China

MONTREAL, July 16 (Reuters).—The International Football Federation (FIFA) voted unanimously today to admit China but it denied Peking's request that Taiwan be expelled.

FIFA also voted to expel South Africa, charging that it had failed to meet new statutes which specifically forbid any form of discrimination by FIFA members.

A spokesman said the federation decided not to vote on an amendment to the Chinese admission motion which would have expelled Taiwan.

FIFA will now await a decision from Peking on whether it will accept admission while Taiwan remains a full member.

South Africa, which had been suspended from FIFA since 1964, was found by FIFA to have failed to meet new regulations of the football association adopted in Frankfurt two years ago.

IN CONTENTION—An Olympic attendant carries the sign bearing name which Canada has barred from Olympic use.

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## Statement by IOC

MONTREAL, July 16 (UPI).—Here is the text of a statement today by Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee:

The games of the XXI Olympics were awarded to the City of Montreal by the IOC on the condition and undertaking and assurance of the government of Canada that free entry would be allowed to all organizations of the IOC.

Late in May, the Canadian government said it would not abide by those undertakings and assurances in respect of the Republic of China Olympic Committee.

The Canadian government for political reasons said it would permit entry but not allow the flag, anthem or title of the ROC to be used.

After intensive discussion by the IOC with the Canadian government, they have withdrawn objections to the flag and anthem but will not withdraw objection to the use of the designation of ROC, either in abbreviation or in full, Madame Berlioux continued.

The IOC has previously complained and continues to deplore the Canadian government's failure to live up to its original undertakings. In view of the Canadian government's decision to allow the flag and anthem to be used, the IOC has been invited to compete under the name Taiwan as they did previously (in 1960 at Rome).

Because of the shortage of time, and in view of the fact that athletes were already here, the IOC cannot take the action it would have preferred or considered more appropriate.

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